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Friday,
12th December, 1952

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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Friday, 12th December, 1952

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LICENCES FOR EXPORT OF RAW COTTON

***1129. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the principles followed in regard to issuing licences for the export of Indian raw cotton by newcomers?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): This is explained in the Public Notices dated the 11th April, 15th May and 29th October, 1952, issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Expotrs, Bombay, copies of which are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 1]

ALLOTMENT OF URBAN EVACUEE PROPERTY

***1130. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the displaced persons for allotmen of evacuee property situated in the urban area of Delhi;

(b) how many of these applicants have so far been allotted evacuee property; and

(c) whether fresh applications are still entertained for the purpose?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). 56,037 applications were received upto the 15th October, 1952. Initial allotments have been made in 3,916 cases and 24,957 unauthorised occupations made by displaced persons upto 23rd November, 1949 have been confirmed by the Custodian of Evacuee Property. No fresh applications are being entertained and whatever accommodation falls vacant or becomes available is allotted to certain categories of hard cases after proper scrutiny.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether all the evacuee property lying in the urban area of Delhi has been settled?

Shri A. P. Jain: Except 1180 properties, of which 1094 are plots mostly in Shahdhara.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What are the rest of the other properties?

Shri A. P. Jain: They may be houses or shops.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, how the Government propose to settle the other property and in what time?

Shri A. P. Jain: The other properties are only about 86 out of a total of 32,000. That is not a considerable number and is being dealt with by the Custodian.

SETTLING DISPLACED PERSONS IN BIHAR

***1131. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state how many agriculturist displaced families from East Bengal are proposed to be settled in Bihar?

(b) What acreage of land is proposed to be given to each family for resettlement?

(c) What amount of money will each family be given for buying bullocks, agricultural implements etc.?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No firm estimate can be given. It will depend on the area of land available for settlement of displaced persons in Bihar.

(b) The aim is to provide each family with an economic unit. The size of the unit will naturally vary according to the fertility of land, facilities for irrigation, etc.

(c) Subject to local conditions, the scale of loan is Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 1,100- per family for house-building, purchase of bullocks, implements, seeds and manure. This does not include the cost of land which varies from place to place. In addition maintenance loan is given at Rs. 12/- per adult and Rs. 8/- per child, per month upto a maximum of Rs. 50/- per family per month, for a period of six months.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether these displaced persons are proposed to be settled in any such area of Bihar?

Shri A. P. Jain: Lands are being found out, but at present I have a proposal for the settlement of 200 agricultural families in the district of Purnea.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether the land on which these families are going to be settled will be reclaimed by the Government and that irrigational facilities will also be provided?

Shri A. P. Jain: Certainly. The land will be reclaimed and the irrigation facilities provided.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know how many persons have already been settled in Bihar and may I also know their number district-wise?

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir. I cannot give the number district-wise; but, altogether 50,000 persons entered Bihar, out of whom 26,000 were sponsored and the remaining went by themselves. Out of those who were sponsored, about eight or nine thousand deserted Bihar and the rest have been settled.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the Government have ascertained about the availability of surplus land in Manbhum district for the settlement of refugees?

Shri A. P. Jain: All rehabilitation schemes are being implemented by the State Government and we have particularly requested the State Government to secure as much land as possible in the districts bordering Bengal.

Shri B. S. Murthy: How much land has already been given to some of these families, and what is the extent which the Government considers as economic units in wet and dry areas?

Shri A. P. Jain: Altogether 716 agricultural families have been settled in Purnea and land varying from 4 acres to 12 acres have been given to the displaced families.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether this resettlement has been made in groups and, if so, what is the minimum that constitutes a group?

Shri A. P. Jain: These 716 families have been settled in 7 villages and 6 hamlets. I cannot exactly say what is the maximum and what is the minimum number in these places.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know, Sir, whether any families coming from East Bengal in the new influx have been sent to Bihar?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, about 400 persons have been sent.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether these lands now allotted to these evacuees were originally occupied by scheduled castes of the place?

Shri A. P. Jain: Not at all; these lands were lying uncultivated and are re-claimed.

INDIAN BUSINESSMEN IN U.S.A.

***1132. Shri P. T. Chacko:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian businessmen established in or visiting U.S.A. are suffering from any disabilities under the immigration laws of the country and if so, what those disabilities are; and

(b) how the status of Indian businessmen established in or visiting U.S.A. compare with the status of American businessmen established in or visiting India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Shri P. T. Chacko: I could not see the statement. I thought that when statements are laid on the Table of the House in answer to a question, an opportunity is given to the sponsor of the question to look into it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not the practice. The hon. Member who has tabled a question goes to the Notice Office before he comes and finds out whether any statement is laid on the Table.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I say, Sir, that the statement is not too long and it may be read out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For the convenience of the hon. Members, a statement is put on the Notice Board every day showing the list of statements that are placed on the Table of the House in answer to particular questions. They can look into the Notice Board and find out which statement is in answer to what question and they can come prepared.

Shri Bansal: This is a very important question, Sir. I will request that the statement may be read out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The suggestion need not be repeated. How long is this statement?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Three-fourths of a page, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not much; it may be read out.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: (a) The disadvantages from which Indian businessmen established in or visiting U.S.A. suffer arise from their insecure status under the Immigration Laws of that country. The main disabilities are:—

(i) Indian businessmen are not allowed to stay in the U.S.A. as long as they wish or their business demands. Visas may be issued in India for a period of 12 months but on arrival in a U.S. Port of entry, their visas are endorsed for an initial period of 3 to 6 months, requiring application for further extension one month prior to expiry of the visas as endorsed. There is no certainty of the grant of extension.

(ii) In some cases, despite valid visas obtained in India, Indian nationals are sometimes required at the Port of entry to execute a bond of $ 500 to 1,000 at the discretion of the officer at the Port of entry. This is said to be causing some hardship because Indian nationals possess only restricted amounts of dollars.

(b) American businessmen established in or visiting India do not suffer under our Immigration Laws any of the disabilities mentioned above.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether Indian businessmen who go to the U.S.A. are free to go to the markets and purchase the commodities they want?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think that there is any disability in regard to purchases.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know if the Indian businessmen who go there are given as much of currency exchange as they want by the U.S. authorities?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot say that with any certainty, *i.e.* whether they get all the currency they want. It is largely a matter of how much currency we provide for them.

Shri Bansal: Are these rights or facilities, that are being afforded to Indians going to America or Americans coming to India the subject matter of any treaty, protocol or agreement?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the moment, there is no agreement. It is possible that an agreement might be entered into in course of time.

Shri Bansal: Are Government aware that Indians suffer from disabilities in this respect in most of the other countries while the residents of those other countries are given all the facilities in this country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid Government cannot be aware of a blanket proposition of the nature mentioned by the hon. Member. If the hon. Member has any particular countries in mind, I shall be able to reply.

Shri Bansal: Has this question been referred to the Government of India again and again?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question relates perhaps to the U.S.A. only, and the U.S.A. is such a big and sufficiently large country and the disabilities arising therefrom are sufficiently large. Therefore, why should we go to other countries?

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो फेसिलिटीज् अमरीकन बिजिनैसमैन को इंडिया में दी जाती हैं वही फैसिलिटीज् हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को वहां दी जायें इसके लिये गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया कोई कोशिश कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): जी हां, हमारे कौंसल जनरल और वहां की अथारिटीज् के साथ न्यू यार्क में बातचीत चल रही है कि यहां के बिजिनेसमैन को भी वही सुविधायें मिलें जो युक्त हैं ।

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In view of the vide disparity of conditions of entry in respect of Indian businessmen who go to America and American businessmen who come to India, do Government propose to take steps to ensure reciprocity as far as this matter is concerned?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is the idea.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know if there is any reciprocity towards Indian businessmen in the matter of income-tax levied in the U.S.A. and here?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At present, we have really no reciprocal arrangements, but I think any non-resident alien who is not engaged in business in the United States but who derives all income from sources in that country of 15,400 dollars or less is taxed at the rate of 30 per cent. thereof and is given a personal exemption of 500 dollars, so, that he pays a higher rate of income-tax than a resident alien or a citizen. Residence is a matter of intention. But where the alien is under compulsion of leaving the country upon his visa period, he is regarded as a non-resident at least for purposes of income-tax.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there are any cases of Indian businessmen who have been asked to leave the U.S.A. before the time granted to them for their stay there?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There may be some, but I am not in a position to answer that question with any precision at the moment.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any person has made the Government to understand the above position, and have Government given any assistance to him either through the Embassy there or otherwise?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have had no such case. during the last several months.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know whether Government have made any representation to the Government of the United States for removal of these disabilities, and if so, what has been the reply of that Government to that representation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: These are matters of negotiation. Hon. Members on that side asked questions some time back as to whether there was any possibility of a treaty between the United States and India. Discussions have been going on for more than two years in regard of a treaty. Actually, if that treaty comes into effect, I have no doubt in my mind that reciprocity will be the essential basis of a treaty of that nature.

Shri Punnoose: Can Government give us some idea of the number of Indian businessmen that visited the United States of America during 1951-52 and also the number of American businessmen that visited India during that period?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I suppose if a question is put we might attempt to answer it, but even so I am not sure whether we can give all that information.

MAITHON DAM PROJECT

***1133. Shri Jajware:** (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state how many families have been affected by the Maithon Dam Project under the Damodar Valley Scheme of Bihar?

(b) What is the budget estimate for the rehabilitation of the persons affected by the Maithon Dam Scheme and for incurring the actual expenditure during the year 1951 and 1952?

(c) Are Government aware of the discontent of those affected persons on account of the delay in the execution of the rehabilitation scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 1951 families will be affected by the Maithon Dam. The dam has not yet submerged any land. Only a few families have been displaced on account of the colony constructed at the worksite.

(b) No estimate for rehabilitation cost has so far been drawn up. There has been no expenditure so far on rehabilitation.

(c) There has been no delay.

Shri Jajware: In view of the assurance given by Government that land for land and house for house will be given, may I know whether there is any time-limit for this rehabilitation scheme?

Shri Hathi: In fact, the D.V.C. has been persuading the persons affected to let it know whether they would like house for house or they would like cash compensation, but in spite of the persuasion no replies have been coming forth from those persons.

Shri Jajware: May I know, in view of the flood control and irrigation schemes of the Government, whether Government are aware of the statement made by Shri Kala Venkata Rao on the 22nd September 1951 that Government might examine the question of the huge expenditure that is being spent on this scheme and that the Maithon Dam and Durgapur Barrage might be taken up first. May I know whether Government are aware of this statement, and if so, whether the Maithon Dam and Durgapur Barrage have been taken up first or not. In regard to flood control and irrigation, it has been suggested by Shri Kala Venkata Rao that Maithon Dam and the Durgapur Barrage should be taken up first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question refers only to rehabilitation of the families affected and not to flood control.

Shri Jajware: I wish to know whether steps are being taken first to resettle the displaced persons as a result of the Maithon Dam being taken up first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This does not arise out of this question. The Maithon Dam has various aspects, i.e. irrigation, flood control and rehabilitation. The present question deals with rehabilitation alone.

Shri Jajware: No, Sir. When this scheme will be taken up first, the very first thing will be the rehabilitation of the affected persons. So, I want to know whether Government are taking any steps in regard to that or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has been answered already.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Sir, May I know what arrangements are made to give facilities to the families who will be affected as a result of the submerging of the area covered by the Maithon Dam?

Shri Hathi: As I just now submitted, the persons affected have not decided whether they want land for land, house for house, or cash compensation.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Government have, from time to time, given definite assurances in Parliament and outside also that in particular relation to the *Adivasis*, i.e. the scheduled tribes, it would be a categorical land for land and house for house. The hon. Minister just now said that he is trying to persuade them to make up their mind as to whether they want cash compensation or house for house or land for land. May I know how he arrives at that position?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they do not want a house, can a house be tied round their neck?

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, Sir. The point is...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no good arguing this matter.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am not arguing. I want to know why is there this delay. Why are the Santhals refusing to accept this proposition from the Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can the hon. Minister say why it is so?

Shri Hathi: I cannot say why they are refusing. I cannot read their minds. If he wants to know why they are not exercising the option in a particular way, I must say I have no information on that point.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Originally Government had given definite assurance to Parliament and the D.V.C. had also issued literature to the effect that it will not be a question of money compensation alone and that it would be land for land and house for house. Has Government changed their policy now?

Shri Hathi: I must admit that the participating Government feel that house for house and land for land goes to add to the cost and, therefore, it may not be possible to give house for house and land for land to everybody.

Shri T. N. Singh: Besides cash compensation to be paid to the persons, do Government intend to give them any grants for resettlement when they are taken to other lands?

Shri Hathi: Mostly, Sir, they are given as much facilities as possible, but I have no definite information as to what the D.V.C. have in mind.

Shri T. N. Singh: Are the charges for reclamation that is being done on land in order to settle these persons being debited to the D.V.C. account or somewhere else?

Shri Hathi: So far as the Maithon Dam is concerned, as yet nothing has been done so far as reclamation is concerned.

Shri T. N. Singh: What is the provision in the Budget for the debit of such accounts which relate to reclamation of land?

Shri Hathi: As I submitted earlier, no estimate has been made so far as reclamation is concerned because as yet no idea is available as to what land will be necessary.

Shri T. N. Singh: Does it mean that the project estimates will be exceeded because of this amount also?

Shri Hathi: There is a provision for cash compensation. If they all want cash, then it may not exceed.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that the present dispute is in regard to the amount value of the land to be given by the D.V.C.? Is it true that the Government of Bihar are trying to double the figure, in order that the people of that area might accept the higher figure and become landless labourers.

Shri Hathi: I have no information on that.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, how much land is already submerged or will be submerged and how much land has been reclaimed to give to the displaced persons?

Shri Hathi: No land has yet been submerged, because the dam has not been completed.

Shri Jajware: Will you allow a half hour discussion on this subject?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be asked now.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I had asked how much land is submerged and how much will be submerged. If it is not submerged, how much is expected to be submerged and how many acres of land have been got ready to give them in place of their land?

Shri Hathi: The total area that will be submerged will be about 25,548 acres.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether acquisition notices of the lands required for the reservoir have been published in the Gazette and if so whether notices have been served on the inhabitants to let Government know what they want—land or compensation?

Shri Hathi: So far as the Maithon project is concerned as yet no notices have been served.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact that due to the unfavourable terms offered to the Santhals they are not willing to cooperate with the Government. May I know what Government propose to do in order to get their cooperation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already answered that the whole trouble seems to be over compensation.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether the land proposed to be given in exchange will be of a much inferior quality?

Shri Hathi: It is not yet known whether they want land or not.

EXPORT OF FURNITURE

*1134. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Export Promotion Committee recommended free export of furniture with corresponding increase in the import of timber?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken in the matter?

(c) Which area finds a good market for Indian furniture and cabinetware?

(d) What was the value of furniture and cabinetware exported in each of the years from 1947 to 1951?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Export of furniture is on the Open General Licence. Similarly, import of wood and timber, all sorts including ornamental wood, but excluding Agarwood, Tagarwood, Sandal wood and Plywood is on Open General Licence.

(c) Kuwait, Kenya Colony and Pakistan.

(d) The information is given below:

Year		Value
		Rs.
1947-48	...	9,37,000
1948-49	...	10,33,000
1949-50	...	11,53,000
1950-51	...	16,00,000
1951-52	...	14,83,000

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, how the price of imported timber compares with that of indigenous one?

Shri Karmarkar: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much we have to depend on imported timber?

Shri Karmarkar: Only to a small extent.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Which are the ports through which these furniture and cabinet-ware are exported?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise out of this question?

Shri V. P. Nayar: The answer to part (a) of the question was in the affirmative. May I know, Sir, whether the Commission's recommendations have been confined only to wooden furniture? May I also know whether furniture would include cane furniture also, cane which is imported from Singapore and Malacca?

Shri Karmarkar: On the first part of this supplementary question, I should like to say that the relevant recommendation so far as this question is concerned was about the manufacture of wooden furniture. The recommendations relate mostly to removal of export restrictions and improvement of the quality of the commodities. Most of them have been implemented or are in the course of implementation.

Regarding cane I should like to have notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether cane is in the O.G.L. I know timber is in the O. G. L. But the hon. Minister knows that cane is not timber.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is no good imputing motives.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the value of furniture exported from 1947 to 1952 was given by the hon. Minister. May I know the value of timber imported during this period.

Shri Karmarkar: That does not exactly arise out of this question. It relates only to furniture.

Shri Punnoose: It does.

Shri Karmarkar: I have not got the figures. I shall be happy to supply that information on notice.

Shri Punnoose: As the question relates to import of timber, I should naturally and legitimately expect an answer.

Shri Karmarkar: Certainly the expectation is legitimate, but my answer is also legitimate.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

*1135. **Shri T. N. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether prices of commodities have again been rising during the last three months?

(b) What is the trend of prices of imported trade articles?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). In the absence of names of specific commodities, it is not possible to give a categorical answer to this question. Attention of the hon. Member is, however, invited to the weekly publication issued by the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India entitled "Index Number of wholesale prices in India", copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament. I might also add that the monthly general index of wholesale prices touched its lowest level of recent years in May 1952 when it stood at 367·1, as compared with 100 of 1939. The next four months from June to September 1952 saw a period of steady rise in prices and the index stood at 389 in September 1952. Thereafter it registered a fall and reached 383·2 in November 1952. That is about the wholesale prices.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know, Sir, if it was not possible for the Minister to indicate the trend of prices, as it is generally understood instead of asking for specific articles. I think that is a generally well understood term—the trend of prices.

Shri Karmarkar: The position is this. Normally, I could just have referred the hon. Member to certain publications which are easily available in the Library and anywhere else. But I went a step further and gave some information about wholesale prices. If the Chair decides that a statement should be laid on the Table giving the trend of the prices, we shall be happy to do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am satisfied with what the Minister has given. 'The general trend of prices' I am not able to follow.

Shri T. N. Singh: As indicated by the wholesale prices which show that there has been a rising trend of prices, have Government taken any measures to encourage the export of our goods with a view to maintaining the trade balance?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants the increase of prices?

Shri T. N. Singh: What I asked was this. In view of the rising trend of prices which means the import costs will go up, and simultaneously the export prices are going down as a matter of fact, has anything been done to maintain the trade balance?

Shri Karmarkar: As the hon. Member knows, the general price factor depends upon three things. One is the prices of internal commodities in sufficient supply. The other is commodities in short supply for which we depend upon imports from foreign countries. The third is the exportable surplus of which we allow export. In respect of every one of these it has been the intention of Government to keep the price level as reasonable as possible by inducing greater amount of import wherever possible, secondly by limiting the exportable surplus to the exact surplus, and thirdly by increasing internal production. I hope my hon. friend appreciates that.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are things to be looked into from the figures published from time to time. Next question.

PROTECTION TO MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES

***1136. Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether the existing Machine Tool Factories were consulted before deciding to set up a State-owned machine tool factory?

(b) If so, what were the demands from those factories for their protection and existence and how have they been dealt with?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, all interests were consulted at every stage. It has been agreed that the production in the State-owned factory should be complementary to, and not competitive with, private industry. A line of demarcation between the two sectors has been drawn up after mutual consultation, and with the consent of the private sector. The Association of Machine Tool Manufacturers have welcomed the establishment of the State-owned factory.

Copies of the minutes of the meetings held on 19th September 1950 and 8th February 1952 in regard to this matter are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 2.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: On the 29th July 1950, in the joint meeting, Mr. Gerber said that the industry is expected to manufacture some machines within a few years. May I know whether they have carried out that expectation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the Machine Tool Factory been set up?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, Sir, it has not yet started production. It is expected to go into production some time in the latter part of next year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Mr. Gerber is a private industrialist, and he gave an assurance that their Association will manufacture many articles which Government will not be manufacturing when the State factory is in production. So I wanted to know whether their assurances have been put into effect.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not quite follow the question of the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether the assurances given by some private industrialist that they will produce varieties of articles which will not be produced in the State factory, have been kept up and they have produced them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, Sir, they have been mostly kept up. As the hon. Member will see from the Minutes of the meeting held in September 1950, there was a mention of this, *viz.*, "if after meeting the entire demand of the country for 7" lathes, Kirloskars are ready, within two years, to produce 8½" lathes which the Government factory intend to produce, Government will consider reducing its production of this size of lathes to enable Kirloskars to produce a reasonable number".

It is in view of that perhaps that Kirloskars have made arrangements for the manufacture of 8½" lathes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Meetings were held three or four times in connection with the starting of this Machine Tool Factory and in every one of those meetings there was difference of opinion about the requirements of lathes and machine tools in the country. May I know whether Government have come to any definite conclusion about these requirements?

Shri K. C. Reddy: According to the information that is available with the Government the position is this. A survey of last year's imports was recently made by the Development Wing of the

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and it was found that the imports of lathes over 7″ were over 900. That is the information that the Government have about the matter.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether modern production and precision types are manufactured in either of the graded or ungraded tool factories in India?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as I am aware, they are not manufacturing such instruments.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government have assessed the demands of machine tools for the purposes of Government? If so, what is the estimated quantity?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There has been an assessment, but I cannot give all the figures at present. I have given the figure so far as lathes are concerned, particularly lathes over 7″.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know the total worth of machine tools required for Government purposes per year?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I cannot say the total value of the machines required for Government only, but the value of all the machine tools that are now used in the country is estimated to be about Rs. 5 crores.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether Government has entered into any agreement with any foreign firm for the manufacture of machine tools?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question has been asked already, I think.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, Sir, it has already been answered once on the floor of this House. This Machine Tool Factory is being set up in collaboration with Oerlikons, a Swiss firm.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know what part of the national demand is being produced by private machine tool factories in India?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is not a very high percentage; it is a very small percentage. I think machine tools worth roughly about Rs. 50 lakhs per annum are produced in this country.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether Government is giving any specific help to these private machine tool factories either in cash or in the supply of basic raw materials?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Certainly, supply of basic raw material is made as far as possible. And there is also a formula for financial assistance with regard to the fostering of this industry.

Shri Bansal: Is it a fact that this Oerlikon Factory charged the Government of India Rs. 90 lakhs or nearabout that sum for the preparation of drawing alone for the factory?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry I cannot commit myself to the figure mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shri Bansal: Will he please enquire into it and find out what is the exact figure?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Certainly, Sir, I will find out.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Has the memorandum submitted in June last by the Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association to the hon. Minister been considered, and has any decision been taken on the same?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, it was considered and a reply also has been given to them.

CONTRACTS BY DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

***1137. Shri Krishna Chandra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the annual report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for 1949-50, the Auditor has reported that according to the then practice of the Corporation, contracts were given by negotiation without comparative tenders being called for;

(b) whether the Auditor made a recommendation that this serious defect should be rectified at once;

(c) whether any rules have since been made for giving contracts;

(d) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(e) whether these rules are being followed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir, in the case of the construction of roads and temporary buildings for the Bokaro Thermal Power Station.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Corporation has been following generally the rules of the Central Public Works Department in such matters. In addition they have been issuing orders from time to time on the subject.

(d) A copy of the orders on the subject issued by the D.V.C. is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* **Appendix VII, annexure No. 3.**]

(e) Yes Sir.

Shri Krishna Chandra: The statement supplied to me reveals that prior to the period of audit there were instructions that no contract should be given without inviting tenders. In view of that may I know whether the contracts given without inviting tenders were in contravention of those instructions?

Shri Hathi: There were orders even prior to this that no work should be given without inviting tenders. The limits for different officers were different. In this particular case, looking to the urgency of the work as there was shortage of housing and as access roads were to be made urgently, this work was given by negotiations at a higher level.

Shri Krishna Chandra: May I know whether this explanation was put before the auditors before they made the observations and whether it was considered by the auditors?

Shri Hathi: This was subsequently explained and no further comments were received.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What was the authority for the negotiation? You said at a higher level. What is the higher level?

Shri Hathi: D.V.C. Sir. Contracts up to Rs. 2,000 can be given by a Sub-Divisional Officer and above Rs. 5,000 by an officer above the rank of a Divisional Officer. No contracts can be given by the Corporation without calling for tenders.

Shri Krishna Chandra: May I know the amounts involved in the contracts that were given in the first instance?

Shri Hathi: About a lakh of rupees.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether this irregularity had happened with regard to Bokaro Thermal Station only or to any other project?

Shri Hathi: So far as I know this is the only instance.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: No tenders were invited?

Shri Hathi: It was by negotiation.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What is the total amount of contract given by negotiation and by tender?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has already replied, a lakh of rupees.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Without calling the tenders?

Shri Hathi: One lakh of rupees.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Without negotiations and without calling for tenders?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there a third category of contract, without negotiation and without tender? How can that be?

Shri Hathi: I require notice.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether this practice is prevalent in all the cases?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that the Kuljan Corporation who have been the Consulting Engineers to the D.V.C. have got the purchasing contract? If so, why?

Shri Hathi: I may submit that this does not arise from this particular question.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know the number of works, the value of which comes to one lakh rupees approximately?

Shri Hathi: I require notice.

MANUFACTURE OF PENICILLIN

***1140. Shri L. N. Mishra:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the progress made for the manufacture of Penicillin in India?

(b) When is the Indian-made Penicillin expected to be in Indian markets?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The construction of the Penicillin Factory buildings at Pimpri is in progress and is expected to be completed by about March 1953. Orders for a major portion of the plant and equipment have been placed. The erection of the Factory is scheduled to be completed by October 1953 and production of Penicillin to start by the end of 1953.

(b) About the end of 1953 or beginning of 1954.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the approximate quantity of penicillin to be produced in this concern and how does it compare to the normal demand?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No quantity is produced at present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Things expected to be produced—all this has been asked at various stages

Shri K. C. Reddy: I can give the information if the hon. Member wants. The total production will be about 7,50,000 mega units per month, but to begin with 4 lakhs mega units per month.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether this concern is a public managed or a private managed one?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is now being looked after departmentally. The idea is to convert it into a private limited company later on.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether any foreign aid has been secured for it, if so, the nature of the aid and the country from which the aid has been secured?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This will be built up in collaboration with the UNICEF and W.H.O. They have no financial interest in this project but the U.N.I.C.E.F. will provide us with the necessary machinery which will cost about 8,50,000 dollars. The W.H.O. will give us help by way of providing technical personnel which is expected to cost about 3,50,000 dollars.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what is the necessity for the change of the factory site from the place which was originally intended?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know exactly what the position is about this. Sir, but I believe that this factory was intended to be located in the Bombay State and now it is located at Pimpri near Poona.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What is the present arrangement for import of penicillin? Has the distribution been handed over to one British firm?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That does not arise out of this.

विस्थापित व्यापारियों को ऋण

*११४१. **श्री वाल्मीकि** : (क) क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री छोटे-मोटे विस्थापित व्यापारियों को १९५१-५२ में अग्रिम दिये गये ऋणों की राशि बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे?

(ख) ऐसे कितने व्यापारियों को ऋण मिले हैं ?

(ग) कितने समय में और कितनी राशि की किश्तों में यह राशि लौटायी जाने वाली है ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

श्री वाल्मीकि : आवाज सुनाई नहीं दी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Information will be placed on the Table of the House.

SAFETY MATCHES

*1142. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state.

(a) the total quantity of safety matches annually produced in India;

(b) the number, names and location of factories producing safety matches, along with the quantity produced by each;

(c) the present method of distribution of safety matches; and

(d) whether Government is planning to introduce a zonal system of distribution of safety matches, as is the practice in the case of cement?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) About 540,000 cases of 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given on the 21st July, 1952 to parts (a) and (b) of Starred Question No. 1909 asked by Shri Ganpati Ram. It is not considered desirable to divulge information regarding production by each unit.

(c) Each match factory arranges distribution of its own products.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the approximate amount of foreign capital invested in the match industry and the percentage of match industry controlled by WIMCO?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: WIMCO in regard to the four factories which it controls has a capital of about 50 per cent, which comes to about Rs. 1,10,00,000.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The answer is not clear. He asked the share of foreign capital in match industry in India. The answer is that some subsidiary firm has 50 per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: WIMCO was specially referred to by the hon. Member

Shri V. P. Nayar: The question had two parts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister followed the question?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: To the extent that I have followed I gave the answer: that the four factories controlled by WIMCO have a total capital of about 2 crores 20 lakhs, out of which WIMCO's share is half: 1 crore 10 lakh.

Shri Nanadas: The first part of my question is about the approximate amount of foreign capital invested in the match industry.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Foreign capital in regard to the four factories controlled by WIMCO happens to be to the extent of 1 crore 10 lakhs.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what is the percentage of Indian match industry controlled by WIMCO?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is anybody's guess.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether any match factories have been closed down in India after 1947, and if so, what is the number of such match factories closed down?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no record of match factories closed down after 1947.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the closing down of match factories is due to the fact that such small factories are not able to compete with the colossal production of match by WIMCO, having huge foreign capital at their disposal?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member is perfectly entitled to hold his own opinion in this matter.

Shri Nambiar: What is the opinion of the Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This matter was discussed on the floor of the House at the time when help was given to these industries. There is no good going into the question of policy now.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What amount is given by the Government as subsidy and what are the firms receiving grants-in-aid?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Grants-in-aid? Not that I am aware of. Not to my information.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether we are surplus in safety matches and whether any export is allowed, and, if so, how much?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no information.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the Government has any intention of nationalising this match manufacture?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have no intention at the moment.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: May I know whether there is a match factory in the Bhopal State which has been closed down, and may I know what the reason is?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If a question is put, I will try to answer.

MANUFACTURE OF TYPEWRITERS

***1143. Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permission has been granted to an American firm dealing with typewriters to float a concern in India;

(b) if so, what is the name of this firm and its authorised capital;

(c) whether the proposed concern in India will be a subsidiary of the American firm or an India Ltd. company with rupee capital;

(d) the nature of Indian participation in share capital, Board of Directors and management; and

(e) whether it is intended to manufacture typewriters in India, and if so, by what date?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Remington Rand of India Ltd. Its authorised capital is Rs. 3 crores.

(c) It is registered in India as a public limited company with rupee capital, but is a wholly owned subsidiary of the American company.

(d) At present there is no Indian participation in the share capital of the Company, except shares worth Rs. 700 to be allotted to the subscribers of Memorandum of Association of the Company. There is no Indian on the Board of Directors. Information regarding Indian participation in management is not available.

(e) Yes. By the end of 1956 manufacture of 90 per cent. of the components of the typewriter will be attained.

The remaining components will be imported till such time as they become available locally.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether the Government had consulted Indian industrialists engaged in the manufacture of typewriters before granting permission to the American firm?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. Member could tell us who are the Indian industrialists engaged in the manufacture of typewriters, I might be able to answer.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: What are the terms of the permission granted to the firm?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No terms beyond what I have said.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Has any scheme been put forward in the country by local capitalists......... (*Interruption*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Punnoose.

Shri Punnoose: Are we to understand that there is no Indian company at present interested in the production of typewriters in India?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No Indian company manufactures typewriters in India.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether any Indian company has requested for aid from the Government to produce typewriters?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No Indian company has requested aid from the Government.

Shri Punnoose: Any facilities?

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether there are any Indian typewriter repairers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: One question, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have come to the bottom level of supplementary questions. Should I allow further questions of this kind? Next question.

RECRUITMENT OF MANIPURIS

***1144. Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether there is any restriction on the recruitment of Manipuris to the Assam Rifles?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): None. Actually, a number of Manipuris are serving in this Force.

Shri L. J. Singh: How many Manipuris were recruited in the Assam Rifles before the change in the administration and how many after?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: At the moment there are 246 Manipuris in the Assam Rifles. I have not got information here as to how many were recruited after the new change in the administration.

Shri L. J. Singh: How many of the Manipuris so far recruited are tribals and how many non-tribals?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Of those recuited, 189 are tribals and 57 non-tribals.

Shri L. J. Singh: Is it a fact that Manipuris were as a community debarred from being recruited in the military during the British rule as a penalty for the assassination of the then Chief Commissioner Mr. Quinton of Assam?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No arguments, please. Is there any ban?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No ban whatsoever.

Shri L. J. Singh: Is the ghost of the old idea still hovering over the Government of India?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no bar.

BAN ON *Nirali Duniya* IN PAKISTAN

***1145. Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have banned the import of the Delhi Urdu Magazine "Nirali Duniya" into Pakistan, by sea, air or land:

(b) whether there are any Indian newspapers which have been so banned in Pakistan, other than that mentioned in part (a) above: and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for the same?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) So far as we are aware, the Government of Pakistan have not given any reasons for banning this magazine.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether the Government of India are in correspondence with the Government of Pakistan regarding the removal of this ban?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I had a look at this magazine. It is one of the most undesirable that I have seen: not from the political point of view, but from other points of view.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Are there any papers which come from Pakistan that are banned by the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not aware of it.

Shri Punnoose: The Prime Minister stated that the magazine is undesirable, not from the political point of view, but from other points of view. May we know what exactly he means, so that we may not read it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already read it. Is politics the only thing in which men are interested? There are social, economic and a number of other things. I won't allow this question. Next question.

WORK-CHARGED STAFF IN RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

*1146. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to his reply to starred question No. 1798, given on the 16th July, 1952 in the House regarding work-charged establishment on River Valley Projects and state whether Government are in a position to supply that information to the House now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 4]

Short Notice Questions and Answers

AGITATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Shri V. G. Deshpande: (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the people of Jammu have expressed the disapproval of the agreement between the Prime Minister of India and Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir with regard to the election of the Head of the State by the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly and adoption of a separate flag?

(b) Has an agitation been started in Jammu and Kashmir against these changes in the Constitution of the State?

(c) How many persons have been sent to jail as a result of this agitation?

(d) What are the demands of the people of Jammu?

(e) Do Government propose to take any steps to ascertain the will of the people of Jammu on these issues?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is another Short Notice Question by Mr. Gurupadaswamy regarding the same subject. I will allow him to put the question, so that both of these may be answered together.

PRAJA PARISHAD MOVEMENT IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the Praja Parishad of Jammu and Kashmir has launched a movement against the Government of Jammu and Kashmir?

(b) If so, what are the reasons stated for the movement?

(c) How many people have participated in this movement?

(d) How many have been so far arrested?

(e) What action have the Government of India taken to bring about normal conditions in the State?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I, Sir, answer these two Short Notice Questions together in regard to the recent happenings in Jammu? In doing so, I am giving some other facts too so as to give a broader picture of the situation.

On the 24th July of this year I made a statement in the House, in the course of which I laid before the House the terms of an agreement arrived at between the Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State. On the 18th of November, 1952, in answer to a Short Notice Question, I informed the House of the action that had been taken by the Government of India and by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State in terms of this agreement. Part of the agreement had been brought into operation and, in regard to other parts, it was expected that they would be included in the Constitution that was being framed by the Constituent Assembly of the State.

The Praja Parishad of Jammu started an agitation. The objects of it were stated to be:

(1) Complete accession of the State to India,

(2) the use of the Indian Flag to the exclusion of the State Flag, and

(3) self-determination for the people of Jammu if there is no complete accession to the Union of India.

This agitation took an aggressive form immediately after the election of

Yuvaraj Karan Singh as the *Sadar-i-Riyasat* of the State. When the *Sadar-i-Riyasat* came to Jammu on November 24th, the Praja Parishad asked the people to boycott his reception and to observe *hartal*. As a matter of fact, Shri Karan Singh received a warm welcome from large crowds in Jammu City. Some Praja Parishad volunteers tried to interfere with this reception by destroying some of the gates and decorations that had been erected by the people. Stones were thrown on the cars following the *Sadar-i-Riyasat's* car. There was defiance of authority in various ways and provocative speeches were made. The State Government, however, took no action against the demonstrators or the Parishad for two days while this continued.

On the 26th November, the President of the Praja Parishad, Shri Prem Nath Dogra, and fourteen others were arrested for breaches of the law. In Jammu City and in Samba, Kathua, Akhnoor, Ranbirsinghpura and Bhadarwah, active defiance of the law, accompanied by intimidation, hooliganism and violence, continued to take place. A number of officers and police constables were injured by stones being thrown at them. On the 27th November the police at Samba were stoned heavily and some were injured. Thereupon they opened fire, but there was no casualty.

On November 28th, the Additional District Magistrate of Udhampur and several police constables were injured by stones being thrown at them by Praja Parishad volunteers.

On December 2nd, Praja Parishad volunteers and supporters raided a Government School at Akhnoor, destroyed the furniture and made a bonfire of papers and charts.

On December 3rd, the Magistrate on duty, the Inspector of Police and other police officials and constables at Udhampur were injured, some seriously by stones being thrown at them.

On December 5th, an armed crowd led by Praja Parishad volunteers attempted to attack the Tehsil Treasury at Ranbirsinghpura. Many among this crowd carried spears, axes and *lathis*. The Treasury guards fired, but there was no casualty.

There were many other instances of stone-throwing and destruction by Praja Parishad volunteers. According to our information, firing was resorted to by the police on two occasions, as mentioned above. On both the occasions, firing appears to have been in the air and there was no casualty. On one occasion, the police used tear-gas. This was on the 3rd December at Udhampur. Three *lathi* charges by the police have been reported to us. No case of death or injury to the public or to the Praja Parishad volunteers has been reported, while numerous cases of serious injuries to officers on duty and police constables have been reported.

Upto the 8th December, 402 persons are reported to have been arrested.

Among the other activities of the Parja Parishad volunteers has been to help some landlords to take possession forcibly of the lands from which they had been dispossessed under the land reform schemes.

It must be remembered that these activities of the Praja Parishad are taking place in what might be called the war zone, that is, where military operations took place previously and where the Indian Army is still on duty protecting the border. The Army has kept entirely aloof and has not been utilised in any way in the suppression of these disturbances which have been dealt with solely by the police. As stated by me on an earlier occasion, two tear-gas squads of 12 men each and 162 policemen were sent by the Punjab Government to Jammu at the request of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

The position thus has been that in spite of attempts to create widespread disorder and violence, the Government of the State have dealt with this agitation with restraint. They have had the support of a considerable number of people who disapproved of this agitation and violence.

The Praja Parishad movement has been very far from peaceful. In view of the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State, the agitation is as much directed against the Government of India, and this Parliament which approved of the agreement and the steps taken thereunder, as against the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State. Although a demand is made for a complete accession to India, the steps taken must obviously have a contrary effect. Indeed, it is interesting to note that the Praja Parishad agitation has been welcomed by certain people and newspapers in Pakistan and the "Azad" Radio has described the volunteers of the Praja Parishad as "the heroes of the Praja Parishad". It is also worth noting that this agitation synchronised with the consideration of the Kashmir issue in the Security Council.

It would appear, therefore, that the real objective of this agitation is something other than what has been proclaimed. The leaders of the Praja Parishad have been in constant touch with leaders of some organisations in India and, more especially in East Punjab and in Delhi. These organisations are the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha. The leaders of the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha have publicly supported the Parishad's agitation and have called for the observance of a "Jammu Day". The R.S.S. has taken a special interest in this agitation. A deputation of Praja Parishad workers has toured and is still touring Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. endeavouring to enrol volunteers and setting up branches for this purpose at Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Patiala.

Master Tara Singh also issued a statement supporting the Praja Parishad's agitation in Jammu. At a meeting held at Amritsar on December 7, highly irresponsible and provocative speeches were delivered by the leaders of the Shiromani Akali Dal and the Hindu Mahasabha.

We have received information that the Praja Parishad has collected some money in the Punjab and in Delhi. Also that rations and some arms and ammunitions have been stocked.

It would appear that the organisers of this movement and some of their sympathisers in other parts of India look upon this agitation as something not affecting Jammu Province only but having a larger significance. Jammu Province is supposed to be the base of operations.

The situation in Jammu is well under control, though sporadic occurrences continue.

The House will appreciate the objectionable, anti-social, reactionary and subversive character of this movement. If there are legitimate grievances, they can no doubt be considered in a normal and peaceful way. The Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir State is an elected Assembly and it contains thirty representatives from Jammu Province out of a total of seventy-five. That Assembly accepted unanimously the agreement between the Government of India and the State Government.

I should like to express my admiration and deep sympathy for the young Yuvaraj who at a very early age has had to shoulder a heavy responsibility and who has now to face this unworthy and disruptive agitation from the very people who should have helped him.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is it a fact that Messrs. Ram Pyara Saraf and Sagar Singh, Members of the Jammu and Kashmir State Constituent Assembly from the constituency of Samba have issued statements contradicting that there was any violence or stone throwing on the part of the people on 27th November, and was this fact brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police and the hon. Deputy Home Minister, when they visited that place on the same day?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no idea of what was brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police in Samba on a particular day at a particular hour?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Those were the National Conference Members. They have issued that statement. Therefore I would like to know whether the hon. Prime Minister has got the knowledge of this contradiction of the statement that the people indulged in violence and stonethrowing. Those Members have said that all this was never done.

If there is no answer to this question, I want to ask another question. Is it a fact that four policemen in plain dress were caught on the 28th November at Jammu with stones in their pockets, their names were reported to the police station, and the police detained one of them, while three of them have been let loose, and that such hired agents were sent to....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is entitled to put a question. Let there be no reasoning behind it, nor even any arguments or suggestions for action.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I want to know whether it is a fact.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no information.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Was a report made to the police station about these four persons?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: One definite information which I have stated already about Samba is that on the 27th November, the police were sent to that region. Some were injured. There is no doubt about the injury of the policemen. There is a clear report about injury. Whether they inflicted self-injuries or not, the hon. Member can inquire into.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: My question was about the contradiction made by the M.L.A.'s who represent that constituency, and who belonged to the National Conference.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government has no information.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: All right. I shall ask another question.

Is it a fact that in the *lathi* charges at Bhadarwah, 210 persons including 50 ladies were injured?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I know, it is not a fact.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is it a fact that the national flag of India was pulled down from Government buildings at Nowshera and Bhadarwar by the police of that State?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say, but the National Flag of India can only be put up under rules and regulations prescribed by the Government of India, at certain places. It cannot be put up even by private individuals in their private houses except on special occasions. And if people forcibly go and put up the National Flag in places where it should not be put up, then it is not treating the National Flag with honour. If it is brought down from a wrong place in a legitimate way, that is not doing dishonour to the Flag.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I want a straight answer to the question. My question was whether the Flag was pulled down from these places. I do not want to know whether they were justified or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government has no information.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Out of these seats from the Jammu Province, how many were contested, and may I know whether the Praja Parishad had boycotted these elections?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the hon. Member is perfectly right. As far as I remember, the Praja Parishad did not contest the elections, and a very large majority of these seats were uncontested.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is the Government prepared to appoint an impartial commission consisting of Indian Judges of the High Courts or the Supreme Court to inquire into the alleged excesses or atrocities on either part?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the objective of this movement is full integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India, so that the people of Jammu and Kashmir may have the full benefits of all the provisions of the Constitution?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have stated that there are three main objectives; one of them is full accession to India.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the *satyagraha* movement is confined only to Jammu and some areas of Ladakh or is it spreading to other parts of the State now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid I have not heard of any area of Ladakh being concerned with it, and I do not think it has spread all over Jammu Province either. It is confined only to some parts of Jammu Province.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is it a fact that Bakul Lama the acknowledged spokesman of Ladakh has issued a statement that they are not prepared to remain a part of Kashmir which would virtually be independent and want to be completely integrated with India and he has further demanded that India's Constitution be applied in its entirety to Ladakh, and has he also made a demand for regional autonomy for that State?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About what time, does the hon. Member say, the statement was made?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: About five days before, when he came on a visit to Delhi. The United Press of India has published this statement and it has appeared in all papers in Delhi also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not read that. He came to see me, and he dissociated himself with most of these activities. He has claimed for Ladakh what is called an Advisory Council for Ladakh with a certain autonomy and some powers. That is what he pressed upon me, and this I believe, has been under consideration in the new Constitution that is being drawn up in Kashmir.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is the Government prepared to place before the House the evidence which it has got against the members of the Hindu Mahasabha or the Akali Dal or the Jan Sangh for collecting arms and ammunitions and helping the activities of violence and having for its purpose disturbances beyond Jammu, and Ladakh and Kashmir? Will the Government be prepared to place all the material it has got in its possession?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not said that the Hindu Mahasabha or any particular organisation has been collecting arms etc. What I have said is that they have been in close collaboration and contact with the leaders of the Praja Parishad, that they have supported them by public statements, and that they have issued an appeal for the observance of 'Jammu Day', I think, day after tomorrow. They have delivered speeches and backed them. As to what they have done in secret, I do not know.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that one Bishen Das was arrested in Bishnah on the 4th December, and that he was beaten by the police till he became unconscious, and that he remained in that condition for twelve hours?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I have not heard anything at all either about the incident or about the name.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Did any representatives of the Akali Dal issue statements or speak in that manner? Is the hon. Prime Minister suggesting that what was said in that statement was on active participation or encouragement of these things? I am surprised to learn that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Was the hon. Member here when I was reading my statement?

Sardar Hukam Singh: No, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I said was that Master Tara Singh had issued a statement, and I take it that he is a very important member of the Shromani Akali Dal. He has issued a statement and supported all this agitation completely. And very provocative speeches were delivered about four or five days ago at a meeting jointly held by the Akali Dal and the Hindu Mahasabha in Amritsar.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: How many members of the Muslim community have been arrested in this agitation, if any?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say. I believe two gentlemen who are Muslims have been arrested. Under what circumstances, I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am going now to the next Short Notice Question.

Shri Kelappan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi School of Social Work is closed for an indefinite period; and

(b) the reasons which led to its closing?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Delhi School of Social work, a post-graduate institution affiliated to the Delhi University, has been closed for an indefinite period on account of meetings and demonstrations within the School by a group of students which made it difficult to carry on the normal work of the School. Instead of taking disciplinary action against the offending students, the Principal, with the approval of the Governing Body, decided to close the school for the following reason. The terminal examination of the School would have begun on the 10th December and Christmas holidays will begin immediately on the conclusion of the examination. The next term will begin on 7th January and the Government understand that the school will reopen on that date.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received Short Notice Questions from Mr. Madhao Reddi and Mr. Punnoose on the same subject. Therefore, I will allow them preference in the matter of questions.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I gave notice of an Adjournment Motion which has been deferred in view of this Short Notice Question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The hon. Member will have his chance.

Shri Kelappan: Who authorised the closing of the school, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Governing Body.

Shri Kelappan: Was the President present at that meeting of the Governing Body?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of it.

Shri Kelappan: Was the Vice-President, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, present at the meeting?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know anything about what happened in the Governing Body at that meeting.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it a fact....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. Mr. Gadgil.

Shri Gadgil: May I know when the college reopens on the 7th January, whether the postponed examination will be held so that the students may not suffer as a consequence of this closure?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, howsoever we might be desirous that the students' time should not be wasted, we are not at all competent to say what the Governing Body or other authorities of the University are likely to do in this connection.

Shri Gadgil: In view of the fact that this is the only post-graduate college in Social Work, does not the Government realise that it has an obligation in this matter and that the 46 students coming from various States, including 14 girl graduates, have a right to expect some help and some consideration from the Government of India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I said, we have all sympathy with the students who have come from different States. If the proper authorities come and seek our advice in the matter, we will certainly tell them that the students' time should not be wasted and the examination should be held if it is possible. But as I said just now, we are not at all in a position to say what the Governing Body or University authorities are likely to do.

Shri Gadgil: I quite understand that the Government of India may not be able to say or do anything formally. But inasmuch as Delhi University is financed by the Government of India and this institution is run under the auspices of that University, will not even some informal direction given by the Government of India on the lines indicated by me go a long way?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I am afraid no informal direction can be given by the Government of India on this question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether the Governing Body has referred the matter to the University authorities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is a matter between the University authorities and the Governing Body to settle. The University is an autonomous body. They will have to consult in their own way and Government does not come in.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Are the Government aware that the whole incident was due to a meeting held in the premises of the school on the 27th November when an American delegate was there and there was some hitch between the Principal and the students over the latter paying obeisance to that delegate?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. So far as I am aware, the causes of all this trouble lie somewhere else. Perhaps some irresponsible elements from outside are trying to interfere with the normal functioning of the College.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Have the Government any definite information about that, Sir.

Shri Punnoose: Government stated that the school was closed because of some demonstration or something of the sort. But have Government seen the notice put up by the Principal in which there is not a broad hint even made to this incident?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not seen the notice.

Shri Punnoose: Will Government please look into this?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): Not necessary.

Shri Gidwani: Have the Government any representative on the Governing Body?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I am not aware.

Shri Kelappan: Will the Government be pleased to say when the notice of closure of the school was issued?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When was the notice given by the school authorities closing down the school?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know the exact date when the notice was issued.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Are the Government aware that notices had been put on the rooms where the students had resided and many of the students have been asked to get out of their rooms?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hostel is also closed?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is it a fact, Sir, that the Government of India is giving a subsidy of 25 lakhs a year to the University?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is it a fact that out of the 64 students involved, as many as 16 of them are in the final year and the action taken would mean that their time is completely wasted?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May be.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is the Government aware that the Principal of this institution refused to see repeatedly a delegation of students who wanted to offer their co-operation in regard to the smooth running of the institution and is Government also aware that the Principal issued a notice on the 7th of December requiring that the students should vacate by the 9th of December, that is to say, giving the students coming from different States in India very little time for making arrangements for going away from Delhi?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the former question is concerned, so far as I know the Vice-Chancellor has offered to arbitrate and settle the whole matter and the Principal also wanted to settle the question. So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, I cannot say anything.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is the Government aware of the fact that the girl students were turned out of the hostel and they are staying with their friends here in Delhi without the permission of their parents? Is the Government ready to take the responsibility for the girl students who were sent up from different parts of India and who are now staying in Delhi without the consent of their parents with their friends or any other person?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as I know, the Principal has already taken the necessary steps. So far as the closing of the institution is concerned, the Principal has done it and the order has already been issued.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: One more question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not putting questions, but suggesting something for action.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is a very important matter, Sir. Girl students have come from different parts of India, from Bihar, Madras and Bengal. These are young students and they have been turned out from their rooms. Is the Government going to take the responsibility for these girl students? May I know whether the Government is going to enquire how many girls have been turned out of the hostel, and how many of them are staying in Delhi with their friends or others without the permission of their parents?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Nobody has been turned out of the hostel. The hostel has been closed in the normal way as the school is about to be closed after a few days and they were expected to go. Nobody has been turned out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not allow an Adjournment Motion on this matter. As this matter is causing serious commotion in the town everywhere, a number of girls are not allowed to eat in their messes and they are going round, I allowed the Short Notice Question. The Government will surely take note of this.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have had no information on the subject except what I have heard now from the questions and answers. But, obviously, whatever the legal position might be in regard to the Governing Body, the Government cannot ignore such happenings.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is the Government aware that on the 9th of this month, the following notice was hung up by the Principal, namely,

> "Tomorrow at 4 p.m. padlocks will be put up on the doors of the Hostel rooms and the two main gates closed. Nobody will be allowed to enter or go out without permission from the Principal.
>
> (Sd.) D. Moses."

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, may I make a statement? There were daily demonstrations going on within the four corners of the school and there was a certain teacher who had been given notice for the termination of his services. Three months' notice was given to him. Then the Principal gave him three months' salary and asked him to go. He had a relation of his own as the President of the Students' Union and the President then started agitation over the question. In the meantime the teacher was asked to make a normal application which was to be considered. He said that he would make an application to the Chancellor of the University. So, he would not co-operate. The relation who was the President of the Union started agitating in the school. The Principal, instead of punishing the students and taking disciplinary action, chose, with the consultation of the Governing Body to close down the institution. We have not got much to say in this because, the University is an autonomous body. When this thing happened, we called the Vice-Chancellor and asked him all about it. He said that all steps were taken to persuade the students to work normally in the school and advice was given to them. When they did not listen, the Principal, in his own wisdom, chose to close the institution. That is all. So far as the inconvenience to the girls is concerned, we certainly admit, Sir, that they were very much inconvenienced and we have given our advice to the Principal to look into this question, and to see that all help is given to those students who want to remain in Delhi after the closing of the institution. If any girl comes forward to the Principal, all help will be given to her so that she is not put to any inconvenience.

Shri Gadgil: May I say, Sir, the answer given by my hon. friend is incomplete. Two girls—I am prepared to give their names—came to me yesterday morning............

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Prime Minister is taking interest. It did not come to his notice earlier. Today we have got the supplementary demands; they have got to be closed by five o'clock. I would submit to the hon. Members that if they have got any other matters to suggest, to see the Prime Minister, to see what action can be taken in this matter. I do not want to spend further time of the House in suggestions and counter-suggestions. What exactly should be done and should not be done, I am not in a position to say, but I do not want to allow a debate to ensue on this question.

Shri Gadgil: I only want to make a suggestion. Many of the students have been locked out. They should have been given a couple of days more till they got accommodation. They wanted accommodation till they got money from their guardians. The lady concerned locked them out and they had to be accommodated in Lodi Road by me.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Principal is there to give all the help.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the matter may be left there. I shall personally enquire into it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

***1126. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recovery of abducted women was carried on in East Punjab by the Search and Recovery Organisation during the last six months; and

(b) what is the number of Muslim women recovered during this period?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) From the 12th June, 1952 to the 31st October, 1952 no recovery of abducted persons was carried on in the Punjab (I). However, this work has been resumed with effect from the 1st November, 1952.

(b) The number of Muslim abducted persons recovered from the 1st November, 1952 to the 24th November, 1952 is 95.

RUBBER PLY TRANSMISSION AND CONVEYOR BELTING

***1127. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is producing rubber ply transmission and conveyor belting (Automobile parts) in any factory; and

(b) if not, whether any new plant is proposed to be set up for this production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rubber ply transmission belting and fan belts for automobiles are produced in India. There is no indigenous production of conveyor belting.

(b) Messrs Dunlop Rubber Company (India) Ltd., Calcutta, have installed a plant for the manufacture of rubber covered conveyor belting.

USE OF INDIAN TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

***1128. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the P.T.I. report of the speech of Shri G. L. Mehta, Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A., at a function organised by a plastic concern at Bombay as appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 21st August, 1952 regarding the proper assessment and use of Indian Technical Personnel available in the Country; and

(b) whether Government propose taking any special steps to encourage the proper use of the Indian technical personnel available in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are at present compiling the National Register of Scientific and technical personnel of India and after it has been compiled the question of proper utilisation of available technical personnel will be taken up.

जोंक नदी घाटी परियोजना

***११३८. श्री जांगड़े :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जोंक नदी घाटी परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश) का जांच, परिमाप, संच्छिद्रण (बोरिंग), वेधन (ड्रिलिंग) आदि से सम्बन्धित काम अक्तूबर मास में पूरा हो चुका है, जैसा कि पिछले सत्र में मेरे प्रश्नों के उत्तर में बतलाया गया था।

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की तावा, अपर महानदी तथा बारगी नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं का भी जांच, परिमाप, संच्छिद्रण और वेधन से संबंधित काम पूरा हो चुका है ; तथा

(ग) क्या अब मध्य प्रदेश सरकार जोंक नदी घाटी परियोजना के व्यय का अंश बंटाने के लिये सहमत हो गयी है ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. Only drilling of a few bores in the bed of the river and survey of reservoir area remain to be done.

(b) Work in connection with the investigations (survey, boring and drilling etc.) on Tawa and Upper Mahanadi has been completed except preparation of designs, estimates and report etc. which are in progress. In case of Bargi Project, only collection of hydrological, meteorological and silt data are in progress. Other work was suspended in 1950 due to financial stringency.

(c) Final agreement has not yet been reached about the sharing of expenditure on the investigations of Madhya Pradesh Projects.

जोंक नदी घाटी परियोजना

***११३९. श्री जांगड़े :** (क) क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे, जिसमें अब तक जोंक नदी घाटी परियोजना पर किये गये व्यय और पूरे हुए काम के ब्योरे दिये गये हों ?

(ख) जोंक नदी घाटी परियोजना के काम की प्रगति पर विचार करते हुए क्या सरकार किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि उक्त बांध का काम आगे चलाना है या नहीं ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 5.]

(b) No, Sir. The exploration of foundation is still on progress.

INDIAN EMPLOYEES OF ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY

***1147. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state what was the total number of Indian employees evacuated from Abadan and oilfields in Iran by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company?

(b) How many of these have secured employment in India?

(c) How many of them were recruited by Sarawak Oil Fields Ltd.?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The total number who returned to India in 1951 was 785.

(b) Exact information is not available. Government understand that at present only 106 of these ex-employees of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company are unemployed.

(c) About 88.

LOAN TO 'TALMA VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION'

***1148. Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government had advanced a loan of about rupees eight lakhs to an organisation called 'Talma Valley Agricultural Corporation' to rehabilitate 318 displaced families in Jalpaiguri and that this organisation did not use the amount for rehabilitation purposes and except a small portion, this colony is now a waste land?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): The scheme was not sponsored by the Government of India, who have no responsibility in the matter.

NEW FLATS IN NORTH AVENUE

***1149. Shri Madhao Reddi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state whether tenders were invited for giving contract for the construction of new flats in the North Avenue, the construction of which is in progress now?

(b) What is the average cost of construction of each flat?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hon. Member's attention is invited to part (b) of Starred Question No. 737 which was replied to on the 26th November, 1952.

VISIT OF SOVIET DELEGATION WITH FOOD GIFTS

***1150. Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether a delegation consisting of Soviet officials and citizens recently visited India for the ceremonial transfer of certain food gifts sent to scarcity-affected areas in Madras from the Soviet Union?

(b) Was the delegation invited by Government or it came of its own accord?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A Russian Trade Union delegation of five visited India in September last to deliver a gift of food and money to the Indian Red Cross.

(b) It was not invited by the Government but Government were informed of the visit and their permission was sought. This permission was given.

A.I.R. STATION AT BANGALORE

***1151. Shri Madiah Gowda:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether the question of Project site and Power to start an A.I.R. station at Bangalore has been settled?

(b) When will the necessary construction work for this Project be taken up?

(c) What is the amount allotted for this Project?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(b) After acquisition of a suitable site.

(c) The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 17 lakhs.

RELATIONSHIP WITH NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION

***1152. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into any relationship with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO); and

(b) if so, the nature and implications of such relationship?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir. Government have no kind of contact or relationship with it.

(b) Does not arise.

RECRUITMENT OF GURKHAS BY U.K. GOVERNMENT

***1153. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to his answer to Starred Question No. 40 given on the 5th November, 1952 regarding recruitment of Gurkhas by U.K. Government on Indian Territory and state:

(a) whether there is a time-limit set in the agreement with the U.K. Government regarding temporary facilities for the recruitment of Gurkha troops in India;

(b) whether there is provision in such agreement for termination thereof before the expiry of the period stipulated; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any time limit by which the said facilities will be completely withdrawn?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No time limit was mentioned in the memorandum of agreement, but it was stated that the arrangements were for a temporary period pending other arrangements being made.

(c) The Government of India have informed the U.K. Government of their desire to terminate these facilities as early as possible. The U.K. Government have stated in reply that they are willing to meet our wishes in this matter and have approached the Nepal Government with whom they are in correspondence at present. No time limit has been fixed.

YARN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

***1155. Shri Kakkan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any scheme to start Yarn Co-operative Societies through the State Governments and help the handloom weavers to get regular supply of yarn, in handloom centres?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is Government's intention to encourage co-operative effort among handloom weavers, including measures to obtain supplies of yarn.

INDIAN LANGUAGE SECTIONS IN INFORMATION BUREAU

***1156. Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state how many Indian Language sections work in the Information Bureau of the Central Government?

(b) If the list above does not contain all the major languages of India, why is it so?

(c) Is there any proposal to start the sections in the languages at present not working, if so, in which languages and when?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Six.

(b) It has not been possible to include other languages owing to lack of funds.

(c) A proposal to add language sections in Telugu and Kannada is under consideration.

FOREIGN-OWNED DRUG MANUFACTURING FIRMS

***1157. Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many foreign-owned drug manufacturing companies are working in India at present?

(b) What is the paid up capital of each of them; and how many of them have Indian partnership?

(c) Are there any Indian manufacturing firms which produce the same drugs as produced by the foreign firms, or their equivalents?

(d) Which are those Indian firms?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Precise information is not readily available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 6.]

DRUGGISTS' AND CHEMISTS' FIRMS

***1158. Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many foreign-owned druggists' and chemists' firms are working in India at present?

(b) What is the paid up capital of each of them and how many of them have Indian partnership?

(c) How many Indian-owned druggists' and chemists' firms are working at present?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Presumably the hon. Member refers to the druggists and chemists firms licensed by the State Governments to sell medicines under the Drugs Act, 1940. The Central Government have no information.

UNAUTHORISED COLONIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS

***1159. Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state which are the unauthorised colonies of displaced persons of West Bengal that are sought to be regularised under Government scheme?

(b) Have Government any scheme to regularise the rest of the unauthorised colonies?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Orders for regularisation of three colonies which cover about one-fifth of the population involved in all the squatters' colonies, have already been issued and an amount of Rs. 28 lakhs sanctioned for the purpose. Particulars of other colonies are being scrutinized and each case will be decided on merits.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS FROM FIJI

***1160. Shri Matthen:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken with regard to the move for the gradual repatriation of Indian settlers in Fiji within the next 20 years?

(b) What steps has the Indian High Commissioner in Australia suggested for counteracting the present propaganda intended to create ill feeling between Fijians and Indian settlers?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such move except for an article which appeared in a Sydney paper a few months ago suggesting the repatriation of Indians from Fiji. This article, which was contributed by an individual, did not deserve any serious notice.

REHABILITATION IN ORISSA

***1161. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons rehabilitated in Orissa after the introduction of passport system in Pakistan;

(b) the total population of displaced persons rehabilitated in Orissa so far; and

(c) which part of the State they are rehabilitated in?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) None so far.

(b) 12,437 persons have received rehabilitation benefits but it is difficult to say, without proper economic survey, as to how many displaced persons have actually been rehabilitated.

(c) Displaced persons have been rehabilitated mostly in coastal areas. A small proportion of displaced persons have also been rehabilitated in the interior, such as Bonai and Keonjhra.

FIRING BY PAKISTANI FORCES ON INDIAN CITIZENS IN KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS

***1162. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 7th and 8th November, 1952, the Pakistani armed forces resorted to firing with all sorts of modern weapons on Indian citizens in the Western Sector of the United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Indian territory) while they were harvesting in their paddy fields;

(b) whether it was without any provocation;

(c) the number of casualties;

(d) whether the unprovoked firing contravenes the agreement reached at a Chief Secretaries' Conference between Assam and East Bengal; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). On the 8th and 9th November, 1952, Pakistani armed forces trespassed into Indian territory and fired without provocation on Indian nationals harvesting paddy in Sonatola and Gonganagar villages in Assam. The Assam Border Police returned the fire in self-defence. There was no casualty on our side.

(d) No specific provision of any agreement reached at the Chief Secretaries' Conferences is involved, but obviously it is a serious matter if Pakistani troops enter Indian territory and fire on Indian nationals.

(e) The Assam Government have protested to the East Bengal Government. They have also provided armed protection to Indian villagers in border areas. The Deputy Commissioners of Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Sylhet district have undertaken a joint tour of the border areas.

INDIANS IN KENYA

*1163. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received any complaint from the British Government regarding the attitude of the Indian community in Kenya with regard to the activities of the Mau Mau?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): No.

SECURITY DEPOSITED BY CONTRACTORS

540. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred question No. 362 asked on the 8th July, 1952 regarding securities of Indian contractors with the Pakistan Government and state:

(a) what the result of the negotiations with the Government in regard to this matter was;

(b) whether there are any amounts of securities lying with Government in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to the credit of Pakistanis; and

(c) if so, what is the total amount of such securities?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No substantial progress has been made in the matter. After protracted correspondence, Pakistan Government have now agreed to exchange with the Government of India, necessary particulars in respect of security deposits, etc., at the next Indo-Pakistan Conference. No date has yet been fixed as to when the next Conference is to take place.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The figures are not readily available as verifications are not complete.

EXPENSES AT COMMUNITY PROJECT CENTRES

541. **Shri Soren:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state what approximate amount of money is to be spent on the personnel at each Community Project Centre under the head "Recurring" in the State of Bihar in particular and in all the States of Indian Union in general?

(b) What is the number of officers and men at each such centre from the Project Executive Officer down to class IV officers and on what monthly pay?

(c) Are local men appointed as Levelling Officers in the Project Centre?

(d) How many meetings were held in the Project area or areas to induce and instruct the local people to co-ordinate their efforts?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to pages 32 to 35 of "Community Projects—A Draft Outline". No specific scales of pay have been prescribed by the Central Government for any post. In the case of Project Executive Officers and Asstt. Project Executive Officers, Rs. 450—800 and Rs. 250—400 respectively are to be kept in view as a guide. Generally, the local scales of pay for equivalent posts apply.

(c) There is no scheme for the appointment of levelling officers in Community Projects.

(d) Precise information is not available, but such meetings are held from time to time.

BENEFITS TO NEPAL FROM KOSI DAM

543. **Shri P. T. Chacko:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state how far Nepal will be benefited by the Kosi dam when completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The project will irrigate 3·74 lakh acres of land in Nepal and will supply hydro-electric power to the extent required by that Government.

COFFEE

544. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what were the total quantities of coffee produced in India in the years 1947, 1950 and 1951 and in which States?

(b) What are the quantities of coffee exported in the said years, to what countries were the exports made and what was the value of such exports?

(c) What is the total consumption of coffee in our country and what is the amount of excise duty collected in the said years?

(d) What is the amount still being spent annually for popularising coffee and with what effect?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The amounts spent on propaganda from the General Funds of the Indian Coffee Board, during the last 4 years are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [For (a) to (d). *See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 7.]

As a result of the propaganda for coffee undertaken by the Board during the last 12 years, coffee consumption in the country has almost doubled.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT

545. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number and value of motor vehicles, parts and accessories, including tractors and motorcycles, imported on Government, civil as well as military, and private account, during each of the last five years, ending 31st March, 1952, and the countries from which these vehicles, parts and accessories were so imported;

(b) the output of the Indian motor vehicles manufacturing companies, whether by way of re-building or re-conditioning old or broken down vehicles, or those assembled from parts imported separately as parts and those wholly manufactured in India in every respect; and

(c) the approximate date by which it is expected that the several Indian concerns engaged in this Industry would be able, among themselves, to meet, from their own aggregate production, the needs of India in this behalf?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Government have no information beyond what is contained in the Foreign Sea and Air-borne Trade Accounts, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(b) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 305 on 2nd December, 1952.

(c) It would be unexpedient for Government to hazard a guess.

PATENT RIGHTS AFFECTING AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURE

546. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made by each of the motor vehicles manufacturing companies to secure patent rights affecting engines, parts and accessories of motor vehicles now made by them;

(b) whether any applications have been received, and, if so, how many in each of the last five years, ending 31st of March, 1952, for patenting any device, gadget or process, needed in the production and equipment of motor cars, their parts and accessories in India;

(c) how many of them have gone into production and proved commercial success; and

(d) whether Government have made any agreements with any motor vehicle manufacturing concern in any foreign country, from which such vehicles or parts were imported at any time in the last five years, for training up Indian technicians to a degree sufficient to enable them to build or produce these vehicles, their parts, or accessories, within this country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) So far as Government are aware, the Indian manufacturers have entered into agreements with foreign manufacturers for securing the technical know-how. Government do not have details.

(b) 73 applications were received for the period from 1st April 1947 to 31st March 1952, as detailed below:

1947-48	21
1948-49	9
1949-50	18
1950-51	12
1951-52	13

(c) Information is not available.

(d) No, Sir.

TUBE-WELL BORING MACHINE

547. Shri Chinaria: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a Refugee Firm of Ludhiana has invented a tube-well boring machine?

(b) Are Government doing anything to encourage such local enterprise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A firm in Ludhiana makes such machines but it is not known whether it is refugee concern.

(b) It is the general policy of Government to help such enterprise to the extent possible.

JUTE-GROWERS OF BIHAR

548. Shri L. N. Mishra: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the measures taken in pursuance of the assurance given in the House on the 17th of June, 1952 to improve the plight of the jute-growers of Bihar?

(b) Is there any proposal to erect some jute mills in Bihar?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The hon. Member is apparently referring to my remarks on the 17th June 1952 about improving the existing facilities for the transport of Bihar raw jute. If so, steps are being taken to complete the construction of the Madhepura-Murliganj line by 1953-54. This line will supplement the existing transport facilities provided by the Parsarma Supaul Railway.

(b) There are two jute mills in Bihar already. No application for the erection of any new mills in that State has so far been received.

मिट्टी का तेल (अभाव)

५४९. श्री बाल्मीकि: क्या निर्माण, गृह-व्यवस्था तथा रसद मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में मिट्टी के तेल का अभाव है ;

(ख) यदी सच है, तो तेल के नये कूप खोजने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं; तथा

(ग) इस काम में लगे वैज्ञानिकों की संख्या ?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) There is no scarcity though our requirements are met mainly by imports.

(b) Extensive surveys and detailed investigations are being carried out in different parts of the country, to find out new oil wells.

(c) One Petroleum Geologist with 4 to 6 other officers.

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S VISIT TO BHAKRA DAM

550. Shri C. R. Chowdary: (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether the U.S. Ambassador in India visited the site of the construction of the **Bhakra** Dam?

(b) What was the purpose of his visit?

(c) Who accompanied him on behalf of the Government of India?

(d) Whom did he meet at the site of construction?

(e) What was the nature of the discussions he had with those whom he met?

(f) What is the outcome of his visit?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) His Excellency the Ambassador of the U.S.A. visited the site in order to see this interesting work in progress.

(c) Shri A. N. Khosla, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

(d) Senior Indian Officers and American Specialist, working on the Project.

(e) There were no particular discussions.

(f) Does not arise.

SHORT SUPPLY OF WAGONS FOR COAL TRANSPORT

551. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantities of coal are lying at the pitheads of various coal fields in West Bengal and Bihar on account of short supply of wagons to transport them to consumers;

(b) the average number of wagons made available per day since 1st October, 1952;

(c) the average number of wagons required every day during the same period; and

(d) how soon Government expect to meet this wagon supply problem?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) October, 1952 ... 3,390

November (upto 28th) ... 3,360

(c) 3,500.

(d) Commencing from the 1951-52 programme, new wagons are being ordered at an average rate of 9,500 wagons a year, which after allowing for replacement of over-aged wagons will allow for an increase in the wagon holding of about 3,000 wagons (both broad and metre gauges) each year. This increase will have to be suitably shared by all traffic. As far as can be foreseen, there should be a definite improvement in the wagon supply for coal from 1955 onwards.

GINNING PERCENTAGE OF COTTON

552. **Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether a device has been invented for the accurate determination of the ginning percentage of cotton?

(b) Who was responsible for inventing it?

(c) What are the detailed workings of this device?

(d) What is its importance to the industry and what steps are being taken for its application to the Industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

(c) I am afraid the working details of the invention cannot be disclosed at present in view of the fact that the patent application has not yet been accepted by the Patent Office.

(d) As regards the first part, the invention is likely to be useful to cotton breeding stations and cotton ginning factories. The second part of the question does not arise because the invention has not yet been patented.

LOAN TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

553. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have spent any sum towards the granting of loan to the small scale and middle industries since 1947;

(b) if so, the total amount year by year; and

(c) the names of the industries to which such grant was made?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,50,000 during 1950-51 and Rs. 92,000 during 1951-52. No such loan was granted prior to 1950-51.

(c) Handloom weaving, Tailoring, Woollen Industry, Wooden Slate-making, manufacture of various articles such as walking stick, pen-holders and knives.

EXPORT OF TEA

554. **Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned in 1951 by sale of tea?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Rs. 94·38 crores.

WORK-CHARGED STAFF OF AVIATION ELECTRICAL SUB-DIVISION I, DUM-DUM

555. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that refixation of pay as per Central Pay Commission Award has not yet been implemented for Work-charged staff of Aviation Electrical Sub-Division I, Dum Dum; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No. The pay of the work-charged staff of Aviation Electrical Sub-Division No. 1, was duly refixed as far back as in April, 1948, in the revised scales of pay prescribed in implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

FLOOD DAMAGE IN NORTH BENGAL

556. **Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since 1949 the territory of North Bengal (Districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar) are being ravaged every year by unprecedented floods and consequent damage to highroads, railway, vast tracts of agricultural fields and also loss of cattle and human lives;

(b) the approximate loss or damage suffered by the Central Government, the State Government of West Bengal and the general public every year on account of such floods; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what action Government propose to take in the matter by investigating the causes thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION ENQUIRY COMMISSION

557. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation Enquiry Commission set up by the Government of India to enquire into the affairs of the Corporation has completed its work;

(b) if so, what places it visited and on what dates; and

(c) whether it has submitted any report?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

THUMB IMPRESSIONS ON PAY ROLLS OF STAFF AT HIRAKUD

558. **Shri R. N. S. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Anti-malaria Department of the Hirakud Dam Project, many members of the staff, who are literate and can sign their names are asked to give their thumb impressions in vouchers of payment of monthly salaries;

(b) whether the thumb impression of the same member of the staff varies from one month to the other in the vouchers of payment in the monthly salaries; and

(c) whether the attention of the authorities has been drawn to the above anomalies and if so, has the matter been enquired into?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is under enquiry.

(c) Yes.

SYNTHETIC PETROL MANUFACTURE IN ORISSA

559. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plant has been installed in Orissa to manufacture synthetic petrol from coal etc;

(b) whether any loan or subsidy has been given for the purpose; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what progress has been made so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A sum of £50,000 (approximately Rs. 6,66,000) was advanced to Shri B. Patnaik as loan by the Government of Orissa in 1948 for conducting preliminary investigations in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN ORISSA

560. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of community projects started in the State of Orissa;

(b) the estimated expenditure of each project;

(c) the number of officers appointed and labourers employed so far;

(d) the expenditure incurred since the start of the projects; and

(e) the progress so far made towards the implementation of the projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Three.

(b) Rs. 65 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Survey of the project areas has been completed and Budget estimates have been approved. Inoculation of cattle, construction of drains, roads, culverts, dug-hole latrines have also been undertaken. Improved varieties of wheat, field peas, chemical manures, etc. have been distributed. A beginning has also been made with reclamation work.

GLASS FACTORIES IN ORISSA

561. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of glass factories in Orissa;

(b) the annual out-put of each factory;

(c) the annual consumption of glass-wares in Orissa;

(d) whether glass-wares have been exported to places outside Orissa; and

(e) how the prices of glass-wares manufactured in Orissa compare with those of glass-wares manufactured elsewhere in India.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Two; one of which has been lying idle from 1948.

(b) and (c). Precise information is not available.

(d) The Government are informed that some quantity is sold outside Orissa.

(e) The average price (ex-factory) of glassware items like chimneys, globes, tumblers, etc., manufactured in Orissa is lower than those manufactured in U. P. and Bengal.

HOUSING SCHEMES

562. **Shri N. L. Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired whether the various State Governments have any schemes for construction of houses for industrial workers and agriculture labour in their States;

(b) if so, what is the total amount provided in their Budgets for the years 1952-53;

(c) how much amount provided in the Union Government Budget for 1952-53 for housing has been expended so far;

(d) whether there is any scheme for co-ordination of work between the various State Governments and the Union Government; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 8.]

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,58,82,447/- has so far been sanctioned as loan and subsidy to five State Governments. The applications for financial assistance of other State Governments, Employers and Co-operative Societies are being examined with utmost expedition.

(d) and (e). The Central Government's Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme has been finalised after consultations with the State Governments at a Conference held at New Delhi this year. Since almost no State Government has any Industrial Housing Scheme of its own, apart from those sponsored by the Central Government, there is little danger of a lack of co-ordination between the Central and State Government Schemes.

DAMAGES FOR UNAUTHORISED USE OF GOVERNMENT PREMISES

563. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the amount of recovery made in the arrears of damages for unauthorised use of Government premises since 1st January, 1952 to 31st October, 1952?

(b) How much out of this relates to the period before 1st August, 1948?

(c) How much of the arrears is likely to be written off and what is its likely percentage to the amount outstanding?

(d) What were the reasons for such heavy arrears?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A sum of Rs. 20,250/4/6 out of the arrears outstanding on the 1st January 1952, has been recovered during the period 1st January 1952 to 31st October, 1952 in respect of Government residences in Delhi and New Delhi under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

(b) Nil.

(c) All possible efforts are being made to recover the arrears of damages and I am afraid I am not yet in a position to state how much of the arrears will have to be written off. I may state, however, that the arrears outstanding on 1st December, 1952, represent only 15 39 per cent. of the total assessment upto 30th November 1952.

(d) Before 24th October 1952, when the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Act, 1947, was amended to enable Government to recover damages as arrears of land revenue, Government had no powers to recover damages from unauthorised occupants except through courts of law which process was long and cumbersome.

MANDI ROCK SALT

564. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the system of the distribution of Mandi rock salt and the duty, if any, charged thereon;

(b) the quantity made over to different States during 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(c) whether any quantity of rock salt was imported from Pakistan during those years and if so, the amount imported ;

(d) whether any duty was charged by Pakistan on this salt; and

(e) if so, how much per maund?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) A note explaining the position with regard to distribution is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 10.]

No duty is levied.

(b) A statement showing the details is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 9.]

(c) Yes. 1.80,000 mds. in 1950-51, and 17,000 maunds in 1951-52.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

RAW MATERIALS FOR NEPA MILLS

565. Shri Jasani: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply to my starred question No. 2053 asked on the 24th July, 1952 regarding loans and grants given to Madhya Pradesh Government for development of industrial and power projects and state whether the Union Government have made full investigation about the availability of raw materials required for the manufacture of news-print for Nepa mills situated in Madhya Pradesh?

(b) If so, what are those raw materials and what quantity will be required for keeping the mill working continuously throughout the year to its fullest capacity and from where they will be available?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Union Government have not made this investigation; but the Madhya Pradesh Government, who are directly concerned with the Project, have.

(b) The raw materials required are about 22,500 tons of salai and 30,000 tons of bamboos per year, to enable the Nepa Mills to maintain their capacity output of 30,000 tons of newsprint per annum. These raw materials are available from the forests of Madhya Pradesh in the neighbourhood of the Mills.

INDIAN TEXTILE GOODS (EXPORT)

566. Shri Madhao Reddi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what are the reasons for the recent fall in export of Indian textile goods?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The fall in export is due to the general depression in the textile trade all over the world.

INDIAN DIPLOMATS WHO DIED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

567. Dr. N. B. Khare: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Indian diplomats who died in foreign countries since India became independent;

(b) whether any memorials to commemorate their memory have been raised or are contemplated to be raised in foreign countries; and

(c) the amount of money spent or sanctioned for such memorials separately?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Three.

1. Dr. Syed Hossain, Ambassador at Cairo.
2. Diwan Ram Lall, Ambassador at Rome.
3. Shri Dhirubhai Desai, Minister at Berne.

(b) No memorials have been put up or are contemplated. But a tomb is being constructed for Dr. Syed Hossain in the cemetery at Cairo.

(c) The cost of this tomb thus far incurred and likely to be incurred is Rs. 34,500. Part of this is the cost of marble slabs sent from India which were damaged in transit. These were insured and steps are being taken to recover compensation.

INFANT FOOD

568. { **Shrimati Jayashri:**
Shrimati Uma Nehru:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what are the indigenous substitutes for infant food and what are the quantities thereof available during the current year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): There are no indigenous substitutes for imported infants' foods, like Horlicks, Glaxo, Cow and Gate etc.

COCOON

569. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of cocoon per lb. in (i) Mysore (ii) Kashmir and (iii) West Bengal;

(b) the ruling market price of the same in those States; and

(c) what facilities are given to cocoon producers to develop this industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) (i) Mysore—Rs. 1-1-0 per lb.

(ii) Kashmir—Rs. 1-1-2 per lb.

(iii) West Bengal—Re. 0-14-0 to Re. 1-0-0 per lb.

(b) (i) Mysore—Rs. 1-1-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

(ii) Kashmir—The Sericulture industry is entirely State owned in Kashmir. The cocoon producers are under contract to sell their entire production to the State Government.

(iii) West Bengal—Re. 0-15-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per lb.

(c) The Central Silk Board has given financial assistance to the principal silk producing States of Mysore, Madras, West Bengal and Assam for establishment of Voluntary Cocoon Markets thereby ensuring correct weighment and fair price to the silkworm rearers. The Board has also given financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal for production of disease-free silkworm eggs of superior cross breed varieties, for distribution to the silkworm rearers of the State. Financial assistance has also been given by the Board to the Government of Madras for the establishment of Chawki Rearing Centres and for introduction of improved Japanese rearing appliances in the State. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000/- has also been sanctioned by the Board to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for supplying modern equipment to the rearers of cocoons in that State.

FINANCIAL AID TO SERICULTURE INDUSTRY

570. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what became of the recommendation of the Tariff Board that adequate financial assistance should be given to the Government of Mysore for the development of the sericulture industry in that State?

(b) Has the Central Silk Board considered this recommendation and if so, to what effect?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The recommendation was referred to the Central Silk Board for consideration as desired by the Tariff Board.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Board has given financial assistance to the Government of Mysore to the maximum extent possible.

PRODUCTION OF TEA

571. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of tea in this country has marked any increase in the year 1951-52 over the 1950-51 figures;

(b) if so, what has been the total quantity of increased production;

(c) whether this surplus production of tea found its export markets; and

(d) what has been the total quantity of tea exported last year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total production of tea in India in 1951 was 622·2 million lbs. as against 612·9 million lbs. in 1950.

(c) and (d). The total quantity of tea exported during 1951 was 444·4 million lbs. as against 393·4 million lbs. in 1950.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS (IMPORTS)

572. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the value of imports of watches, time-pieces and clocks country-wise?

(b) Are there any factories in India—

(i) manufacturing any of these; and

(ii) assembling any of these?

(c) Are these manufactured in Switzerland and Japan as small scale industries?

(d) Has any attempt been made so far to make them in India as a small-scale industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 11.]

(b) There are 4 organised factories who are manufacturing clocks in India. Watches and time-pieces, are not manufactured at present. No manufacturer has undertaken their assembly.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government are not aware of any attempt having been made to produce these articles on a small scale. The industry is left to private enterprise for development and Government will be glad to render reasonable assistance to interested parties.

REVENUE FROM NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

573. **Shri Gohain:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the total amount of revenue assessed and collected under different heads from North-East Frontier Agency during 1951-52?

(b) What was the total amount of revenue collected under different heads in the year 1949-50?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The figures of assessed revenue for the year 1951-52 are not immediately available but will be laid on the Table of the House when received. The amount of revenue collected under different heads during the years 1949-50 and 1951-52 is as shown below:—

Head 1	Total Revenue collected 1949-50 2	Total Revenue collected 1951-52 3
	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue including house-tax, poll-tax and grazing tax.	(16,800	8,600
Receipts under the Arms Act.	1,000	500
Receipts under the Opium Act.	..	1,000
Judicial fines	2,300	1,200
Miscellaneous receipts (*i.e.*, recoveries from Government servants and other sources for issue of rice at concessional rates, licence fees, fees for Inner Line passes etc).	16,700	19,200
Receipts from Agriculture Department.	1,200	3,900
Receipts form Engineering Department.	21,800	32,000
Receipts form Forest Department.	1,24,100	3,41,100
Receipts form Education Department.	500	1,100
TOTAL	1,84,400	4,08,600

MAHANADI CATCHMENT AREA

574. **Shri R. N. S. Deo:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the catchment area of the Mahanadi above the Hirakud Dam Project;

(b) the steps taken for the afforestation of the above catchment area for the reduction of silt; and

(c) whether the afforestation work is being undertaken by the Madhya Pradesh or the Orissa Government, and what arrangements have been made between the two Governments for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A survey of the catchment area is being arranged and on completion, the details of the Scheme will be worked out by the Government of Orissa.

(c) No decision has been taken on either of these points.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF UNDEVELOPED STATES IN INDIA

575. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for the industrialisation of undeveloped States of India; and

(b) if so, which are the industries proposed for Rajasthan and where they will be located?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. There is no specific proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

TEXTILE MILLS, POWERLOOMS AND HANDLOOMS IN ORISSA

576. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills, power-looms and hand-looms, in the State of Orissa;

(b) the total output of mill and hand-loom cloth in a year in Orissa;

(c) whether cloth of any kind is exported outside Orissa; and

(d) what is the total consumption of cloth in Orissa?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The number of textile mills is 1; power-loom factories 3; and handlooms 129,686.

(b) During the year 1951 the production of mill cloth in Orissa was 14·4 million yards. Separate figures for hand-loom cloth production in Orissa are not available.

(c) A portion of mill-made cloth is exported outside Orissa to other Indian States. Information regarding export of hand-loom and power-loom cloth outside Orissa State is not available.

(d) The requirements as given by the State Government of mill cloth are 5,000 bales a month; the actual consumption depends on various factors like the consumers' purchasing power, prices etc.

ART SILK MANUFACTURE

577. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the firms engaged in the manufacture of Art Silk and the places they are situated;

(b) the facilities provided by Government for the industry as a whole; and

(c) the measures taken to step up production to meet the total requirement of the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Presumably the hon. Member is referring to art silk yarn. If so at present there are two firms in India manufacturing art silk yarn, *viz.* M/s. Travancore Rayons Limited at Trivandrum and M/s. National Rayon Corporation Limited at Bombay.

(b) and (c). All possible assistance has been rendered and is being rendered by Government in regard to the import of the plant and machinery and raw materials with a view to facilitating development of the industry and enabling it to produce to full capacity. Imports of art silk yarn are also regulated keeping in view the indigenous production.

CYCLES PURCHASED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

578. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state how many cycles were purchased by the Central Government during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 and how many of them are from the indigenous manufacturers?

(b) How do the prices of cycles manufactured in India compare with those of foreign manufacture?

(c) Is there a scheme to co-ordinate the manufacture of cycles in Indian factories and if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) Purchases made by the Director General, Supplies and Disposals are as under:—

Number of bicycles purchased —

Year	For Central Govt. Deptts.	For States Govt. Indentors	Total
1950-51	412	913	1,325
1951-52	449	998	1,447

The entire quantity was purchased from indigenous manufacturers *viz.*, (i) M/s. Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay; and (ii) M/s. Hindustan Bicycles Manufacturing and Industrial Corporation Ltd., Patna.

(b) The prices for the indigenously manufactured bicycles were as under:—

M/s. Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay	1950-51	Rs. 130 each
	1951-52	Rs. 140 each. Increased later to Rs. 141/8/- due to rise in the price of tyres and tubes. Current rate from April, 1952 is Rs. 139/14/-.

M/s. Hindustan Manufacturing and Industrial Corporation Ltd., Patna	1950-51	Rs. 130 each.

The prices compare quite favourably with the prices of imported bicycles of similar quality.

(c) It is not clear what exactly is meant by "co-ordination". If it means co-ordination between the small-scale manufacturers of cycle-parts and the leading manufacturers of complete bicycles, the answer is in the affirmative.

The products of the small-scale manufacturers are being tested for quality by the manufacturers of complete bicycles from time to time for their suitability or otherwise, for incorporation in the bicycles manufactured by them. Simultaneously these parts are also being sent to the Government Test House for a detailed metallurgical physical and comparative tests. The deficiencies reported are pointed out to the firms for improvement. The major consumers like the Post and Telegraph Department are asked to give periodical reports regarding actual service on the road given by cycles used by them.

The Indian Standard Institute have also taken up on hand the drafting of Indian standard specifications for the cycle-parts.

The Government is also assisting the Industry in the import of the right type of raw materials which are not available from indigenous sources but for which some of the manufacturers have been using indigenous substitutes.

ALUMINIUM PRODUCTS (EXPORT)

579. **Shri N. L. Joshi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Indian aluminium products are exported to foreign countries?

(b) If so, what is the value of the goods so exported during the years 1951 and 1952?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 12.]

FOREIGN PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

580. **Shri Matthen:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state what the procedure is for accrediting foreign Press Correspondents?

(b) Are foreign news photographers also accredited as Press Correspondents?

(c) Has any abuse of the railway concession given to accredited Press Correspondents been brought to the notice of the Press Information Bureau and if so, what action was taken?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The procedure is laid down in the Rules for Accreditation of Freign Press Correspondents, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 13.]

(b) Yes, if they fulfil the conditions prescribed in the Rules.

(c) No, Sir.

BROADCASTING STATION IN BIHAR

584. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Broadcasting Station is to be opened at Darbhanga in Bihar?

(b) Is it a fact that some representations have been made to the Government of India to extend due facilities for development of Maithile language and literature through A.I.R. in Bihar?

(c) If so, what are the main points of the representation?

(d) What steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There are no plans to open a broadcasting station at Darbhanga.

(b) and (c). Some representations were received in 1949 requesting that Maithili should be given more importance in the programmes of Patna Station.

(d) The Programme Advisory Committe, Patna were consulted and were satisfied that the Maithili language was getting an adequate share in the Station's programme.

DISPLACED PERSONS' MARKET IN AGARTALA

585. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Self-help Committee of displaced persons on their own initiative and at their own expenses has developed a market in Agartala Town?

(b) Is it a fact that a considerable number of displaced small traders

have got facilities of earning due to the reconstruction of this market?

(c) **Is it a fact that the District Magistrate has ordered the stopping of the further reconstruction of the market?**

(d) **Are Government aware that it is causing a serious loss to displaced persons and small traders?**

(e) **What steps do Government propose to take to encourage the initiative of the people to such activities?**

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (e). Government is not aware of the existence of any Self-Help Committee of displaced persons. In the town of Agartala, however, some displaced persons had started putting up unauthorised construction on Government land. The District Magistrate has ordered that no construction on Government land could be put up without the permission of the District Authorities and further construction has been stopped. The local officials are, however, looking into the matter of undertaking further construction.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN CAMPS IN TRIPURA

586. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that displaced persons in Tripura are not allowed to go out of the camps even to earn for themselves by physical labour;

(b) whether it is a fact that these displaced persons who go out of the camps to earn something by engaging themselves as agricultural labourers are registered by the camp officers as offenders and the respective doles awarded to them are cut;

(c) whether it is a fact that these displaced persons are being encouraged by the same officers to ask the local peasantry for a quota of donation, without labour;

(d) whether it is a fact that a specific report of such acts was made to the District Magistrate and Officer-in-charge of Rehabilitation Department of Tripura but no specific reply was received; and

(e) whether Government propose to set up a committee or committees consisting of representatives of the local people, displaced persons and Government officials for speeding the rehabilitation work?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No. On the other hand displaced persons living in camps are encouraged to earn their living by physical labour.

(b) No. Those who go out to earn are not treated as offenders. Able-bodied persons are, however, not given doles and they earn their own living.

(c) No.

(d) The information asked for will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(e) There are Committees of officials and non-officials both at the centre and in the Division of the State to advise Government in the matter of rehabilitation of displaced persons.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION

587. **Shri Rajagopala Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have given any grant to Indian Jute Mills Association and if so, how much and for what purpose?

(b) Is there any budget allotment for such grant?

(c) What are the main functions of the said Association?

(d) Who are the President and Members of the Executive body?

(e) Are they Indians or non-Indians and if both, how many Indian Members and how many non-Indian Members?

(f) Is there any representation in the said Association from the Government side and from the Jute growers?

(g) Is it a fact that the recent order for jute goods from Argentina was passed on to the I.J.M.A. and not to the general trade and if so, what are the reasons and whether there is any precedent to such an action?

(h) What is the quantity and total value of the Argentina order?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) An *ad hoc* grant of 25,000 dollars has been made to the Indian Jute Mills Association to assist their publicity campaign for popularising Indian jute goods in the U.S.A.

(b) Expenditure involved will be met, as far as possible, from the savings or by reappropriation within the sanctioned budget grant for the current year.

(c) The main functions of the Association relate to regulation of relations between members and their employees and between members and members and additionally—

(i) to adjust the production of mills in the membership of the Association to the demand in the world market.

(ii) to encourage and finance technical developments in plant and machinery necessary for the manufacture of jute and jute products.

(iii) to encourage and finance the scientific exploration of new uses to which jute can be applied and the discovery of by-products.

(d) The Chairman and members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1952 are:

Chairman

Mr. W. B. Moncur.

Deputy-Chairman

Mr. G. J. Gardner.

Vice-Chairman

Mr. J. G. Walton.

Members

Mr. M. P. Birla.
Mr. J. A. Duncan.
Mr. D. P. Goenka.
Mr. W. F. Howe.
Mr. K. D. Jalan.
Mr. I. G. Kennedy.
Mr. R. K. More.
Mr. J. S. Quin.

(e) There are *four* Indian and *seven* non-Indian members in the Committee of the Association.

(f) No; the Association is a purely non-official body representing mills only

(g) The order has been placed, following precedents, on the Industry *through* the I.J.M.A. so as to ensure its timely execution and equitable distribution among the several mills.

(h) The quantity is 40,000 metric tons and value Rs. 8 crores approximately.

EVACUEES FROM BURMA

588. Shri Rajagopala Rao: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many evacuees from Burma were settled in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts of Madras State?

(b) How many of them were provided with jobs?

(c) What is the total amount spent on these to settle in life?

320 P.S.D.

(d) What is the total amount given as loans to these evacuees and how much of it has been recovered?

(e) Have Government received any representations from these evacuees and from others to write off the loan?

(f) Are Government giving to these evacuees the same facilities as they are giving to evacuees from Pakistan?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Two starred questions (Nos. 669 and 742) were answered in the House of the People regarding Indians who had been employed in the services under the Government of Burma and who were released on grounds of nationality. Leaving aside this class other Indian evacuees from Burma may be classified into two categories:—

(i) those who came to India from Burma during the last World War,

(ii) those who have evacuated Burma in 1949,

and thereafter, due to disturbed conditions in Burma caused by insurgents.

The responsibility for providing all possible relief to the evacuees in category (ii) was entrusted to the State Government of Madras and the information required in the various parts of the question in regard to these evacuees is not available with the Governmet of India. It is, however, believed that the Government of Madras have been doing what they can in the matter and the Government of India have also requested the State Government to furnish a report on the evacuees.

Information regarding the total number of evacuees in category (i) who settled in the districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam is also not available. Advances were, however, given in 42,655 cases in Visakhapatnam district and in 41,278 cases in Srikakulam district, under the Government of India's scheme of financial assistance to evacuees from war zones

(b) The Government of India's scheme of financial assistance to evacuees from war zones under which the evacuees were granted loans for their maintenance, education, etc. had no provision for providing jobs to them.

(c) and (d). The total amount given as loans to these evacuees against undertakings to repay was Rs. 30,34,061 in Visakhapatnam district and Rs. 32,39,983 in Srikakulam district. Against this, Rs. 28,949 have been recovered in the former and Rs. 32,997 in the latter upto May, 1952.

(e) Yes. Some representations were recently received from certain individual evacuees and Evacuees Associations in Madras State asking the Government of India to write off the advances paid to the evacuees. The policy of the Government of India is to recover the advances only in cases where no undue hardship is caused by such recovery. In cases where the persons concerned are too indigent the amounts are written off.

(f) No. The scheme of assistance to evacuees from war zones was closed in February, 1948

PENSION AND PROVIDENT FUND CLAIMS OF DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

589. Sardar Hukam Singh: (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state what was the number of claims of displaced Government servants and servants of States and local bodies in Pakistan in respect of their pensions, provident fund, leave salary, security deposits etc., transmitted to the Pakistan Government for verification?

(b) How many out of those referred to in part (a) above have been verified by that Government and sent back?

(c) What was the similar number received from Pakistan for verification by the Government of India and the number verified by them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Central Claims Organisation (India) forwarded up till 30th November, 1952 to its opposite number in Pakistan, 18,791 claims for verification. This figure, however, does not cover the claims in respect of partitioned provinces of Bengal and Punjab which are not dealt with by the Central Claims Organisation.

(b) 5199.

(c) Out of a total of 24,920 claims sent by the Government of Pakistan to India for verification, 14,410 claims have been returned duly verified by this Government.

COMMUNITY RECEIVERS

590. Sardar Hukam Singh: (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state what is the number of Community Receivers installed up to the 30th September, 1952 in India?

(b) What was the number added during the last six months, *viz.*, 1st April 1952 to 30th September 1952?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 5,892 receivers are reported to have been installed in the community listening centres up to 30th September, 1952.

(b) 590 receivers have been added during the period 1st April 1952 to 30th September, 1952.

Dated......20.11.2015

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 12th December, 1952

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

12-20 P.M.

APOLOGY BY THE *DELHI EXPRESS*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter of apology from the Managing Editor of the *Delhi Express* which reads as follows:

> "This is to express my regret at the publication in our columns this morning of a report of an intended adjournment motion.
>
> This was done inadvertently, in ignorance of the conventions governing such matters.
>
> In offering my apology for a breach of the conventions of the House, may I assure you, Sir, that every precaution will be taken to ensure that such mistakes do not recur."

In view of this apology, I propose to treat the matter as closed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to present the Reports of the Committee of Privileges on the following two questions of privilege:

(i) Question of privilege regarding certain papers laid on the Table of the House by Dr. Satyanarain Sinha, M.P., which was referred to the Committee on the 23rd June, 1952.

(ii) Question of privilege regarding a statement alleged to have been made by Shri P. Sundarayya, Member, Council of States, which was referred to the Committee on the 12th July, 1952.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

I. CENTRAL SILK BOARD

II. CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am to inform the House that upto the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Central Silk Board and the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India, 6 nominations in the case of the first and 2 nominations in the case of the second were received. Subsequently 3 members from the Central Silk Board withdrew their candidature. As the number of the remaining candidates was thus equal to the number of vacancies in each of these Committees, I declare the following Members to be duly elected:

I. *Central Silk Board*

1. Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhury,
2. Shri M. K. Shivananjappa,
3. Shri S. K. Babie Kandasamy.

II. *Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India*

1. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty,
2. Dr. Susilranjan Chatterjee.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(1) REPORT RE. KRISHNA AND GODAVARI WATERS,

(2) COMMENTS ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS,

(3) MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg

[**Shri Nanda**]

to lay on the Table of the House a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Report of the Technical Committee for the Optimum Utilisation of Krishna and Godavari waters;

(ii) Comments of the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad on the recommendations of the Committee; and

(iii) Minutes of a Conference held on the 8th December 1952, between the Planning Commission and the representatives of the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. IV. M-4 (33).]

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): On a point of information, Sir. The report has been eagerly watched by millions of people in Madras. Will the hon. Minister consider the question of publishing it in a book form so that it might be available to the public at large so as to save unauthorised and incorrect reports spreading?

Shri Nanda: Adequate number of copies of the report are available here. Publication in book form will, of course, follow in due course.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Will the hon. Minister send a few copies to such of those Members who are interested in this?

Shri Nanda: I am also willing to make available, for facility of reference, a number of copies of this report in the office of the Planning Commission, in addition to the copies that have been laid here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any hon. Member who is interested may apply and get it.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1952-53

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the supplementary demands for grants for 1952-53.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): May I submit that in view of about forty minutes having been spent in the discussion of short notice questions on other matters you may be pleased to extend the time till about 5-40 or at least 5-30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I am willing to sit. The hon. Member must persuade other hon. Members also.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): There will be a quorum, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. In order to facilitate discussion and in accordance with the previous practice, I suggested the day before yesterday that there may be some agreement reached among the various groups as to the particular cut motions on which they want to focus attention. I do not know if an agreement has been reached. At any rate, I have not got intimation of an agreement. Therefore, I shall proceed to ask the hon. Members now.

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): I have got a list of agreed cut motions with me. It mentions cut motions 5, 6, 11, 17, 31, 33, 53 and 54.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who gave it to the hon. Minister?

Shri Tyagi: I do not know; perhaps the Whip.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House agrees, I will note down the cut motions mentioned in that list. If it is an agreed one, it is all right. Otherwise, I will ask the leaders of various groups here to let me know which cut motions they want to move.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): On a point of information, before we proceed with the discussion, may I draw your attention to what you said the other day, namely, that Members who want some information on various items could write to the hon. Minister and the information would be circulated to all the hon. Members of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not to all the Members of the House. Evidently, the hon. Member was not present in the House.

Shri Bansal: I was present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not say that. Anyhow, what is the complaint?

Shri Bansal: The complaint is that Members who may have received that information will have something to go upon for the purpose of discussion, while we the other Members will be in the dark about that information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister said the other day that the answers to those questions would run into some volumes and therefore each individual answer to a particular question that was put to him might be gathered and a copy of that answer might be furnished to each individual Member who put that particular question. It was also proposed that two copies of all the answers collected together cumulatively might be placed in the Library. That was the announcement to the House. Under the circumstances, it was not felt possible to print all these answers and circulate them to all the Members, including even those who had tabled only particular questions. There is that handicap. Anyhow, those hon. Members who tabled particular questions will enlighten the House regarding this matter.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): On a point of information, Sir, in the Contingent notice of Bills, Appropriation Bill (No. 3) is listed. Are we debating that also this afternoon?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members know fully well that that also will be introduced today. As hon. Members are aware, the scope of discussion on the Appropriation Bill is very limited. When the discussion on the Supplementary Demands is over and they are passed, the Appropriation Bill is automatically taken up next except in very extraordinary circumstances.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You will recall, Sir, that in the last session the hon. Mr. Speaker gave special time for the discussion of the Appropriation Bill. I am asking for a similar time now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it comes up, I shall see. It will be introduced today immediately after the Supplementary Demands are over.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg your pardon, Sir. The point in my mentioning this now is this. Now that you are extending the sitting, you may also be pleased to allot some specific time for discussion of the Appropriation Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion will arise either today or perhaps tomorrow. I shall see then.

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid, Sir, that it cannot be postponed till tomorrow. It should be passed today. That has been the convention.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means we shall have to sit for some time more. The guillotine will be applied at 5-40. I am already extending the time by 40 minutes, and after the Demands are passed I shall see.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What will be the procedure for the discussion of the Demands, Sir? Will all the Demands be placed before the House, or whether each Demand will be placed before the House one by one and then the discussion will take place on each Demand? If all the Demands are formally moved, then it will facilitate discussion, because we may speak on all the different Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will first ascertain from the hon. Members the cut motions which they want to press, or to which they want to focus the attention of the Government or this House. That is why I expected that the different groups would come together in advance and agree upon the cut motions and place them before me. As soon as that is known, then time will be allotted according to each subject—for this Demand from such and such a time to such and such a time, and so on.

Shri S. S. More: Will it not be more convenient if all the Demands are formally placed before the House and we are allowed to discuss them together?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to convert this into a General Budget discussion, perhaps.

Shri S. S. More: No, Sir. I know the procedure. I quite see the restrictions, but my point is that if the Demands are moved together, then we may discuss the entirety of them in a general way. Otherwise, if we discuss Department by Department, the remarks on the Department which is not covered by a particular Demand will take some further time and we would not be able to cover many Departments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree that to a large extent it will not necessitate the same hon. Member rising again and again and speaking on every Demand. What I propose to do is to place all the Demands and then the cut motions also. Whatever speech is made

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on a particuar Demand, to that extent it will be covered and adopted, because the speech should be confined to that particular Demand. This much is clear that there cannot be a general discussion as on the General Budget. It must be confined to the Demands and the cut motions which are moved.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Let the cut motions come to you. Then this matter may be decided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. What are the cut motions? The hon. Minister has kindly passed on a list to me. But just now I have received another list which seems to contain the cut motions on which there is a measure of agreement. Had this been to me earlier, according to the importance of the subject, I would have allotted the order and the time for those Demands. Inasmuch as it has not been done, I shall adopt the other course. Let us verify which are the cut motions and Demands with respect to which hon. Members would like to confine their remarks. Let me read from this list which I have got:

External Affairs—Cut motions 5 and 6—Demand No. 23.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): I want to move cut motion No. 2.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why is he impatient? Is he a party to this list?

Shri Damodara Menon: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, let him wait till I have exhausted the list. I shall come to him afterwards. Then:

Chandernagore—Demand No. 23 A—Cut motion No. 11. Ministry of States—Cut motion No. 70—Demand No. 88. Ministry of Rehabilitation—Demand No. 79—Cut motions 31 and 33 by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): But I think that cut motion No. 33 has been disallowed by you. In place of that I have submitted No. 81.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, the cut motion is 81.

Agreed list of following cut motions has been received by me:

Cut motion No. 53 relating to Demand No. 132, standing in the name of Mr. T. K. Chaudhuri.

Cut motion No. 54 relating to Demand No. 132 standing in the name of Shri K. K. Basu, Shri V. P. Nayar and Shri C. R. Chowdary.

Cut motions Nos. 46 and 48 relating to Demand No. 95 standing in the name of Shri Anandan Nambiar.

I have found the following cut motions out of order. Hon. Members while making their motions will omit these.

Nos. 1, 4, 12, 17, 20, 21, latter parts of 25, 29, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 55, 59, 60, 61, 64, 66, 69, 72 and first part of 73 and 74.

Shri Damodara Menon: I have the following cut motions standing in my name which I wish to move.

Cut motion No. 2. relating to Demand No. 23.

Cut motion No. 35 relating to Demand No. 95.

Cut motion No. 44 relating to Demand No. 95.

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): I wish to move the following cut motions of which I have given notice:

Cut motion No. 26 relating to Demand No. 70.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I wish to move cut motion No. 75 relating to Demand No. 23 and cut motion No. 78 relating to Demand No. 79.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I wish to move cut motion No. 39, relating to Demand No. 86.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have just now received another list of agreed cut motions: Nos. 2, 27, 26 and 67.

Shri P. Subba Rao (Nowrangpur): I have given notice of two cut motions: Nos. 1 and 41.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both of them have been disallowed.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Sir, I wish to move cut motion No. 63 and 64.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will find that I have disallowed 64; he can move 63.

I shall read out the numbers of the cut motions I have noted down. The following cut motions are moved to the various demands to which they relate.

Shri Raghavaiah (Ongole): May I know the reasons for disallowing some of the cut motions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will consider later any representation regarding those cut motions which I have disallowed,

The following are the numbers of the cut motions which may be moved:

2, 5, 6, 11, 26, 27, 31, 35, 39, 44, 46, 52, 53, 54, 58, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 75, 78, 80, 81, 84.

I shall first of all place all the Demands before the House, and then the hon. Members may move these cut motions.

DEMAND No. 5—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 23—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 23A—CHANDERNAGORE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,86,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Chandernagore'."

DEMAND No. 30—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 32—AUDIT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 40—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 48—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND No. 49—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,55,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 58—CENSUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

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1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 78—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 79—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 83—KUTCH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Kutch'."

DEMAND No. 84—BILASPUR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

DEMAND No. 85—MANIPUR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,5,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 86—TRIPURA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 87—RELATIONS WITH STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

DEMAND No. 88—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States'."

DEMAND No. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 100—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 47,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 132—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

Now the cut motions may be moved.

Economy

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000, in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of passports to Muslim citizens

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000, in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Passports for travel between India and East Pakistan

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000, in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Indo-Pak passport system

Shri K. Subrahmanyam (Vizianagaram): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000, in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Economy

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000, in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administration

Shri Tushar Chatterjea (Serampore): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,86,000, in respect of 'Chandernagore' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Census Operation

Shri Soren (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000, in respect of 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Economy

Shri Kelappan: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Creation of more posts

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Additional motor car

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Settlement of displaced persons

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Maintenance Allowance

Shri Gidwani: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

[Shri Gidwani]

exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grants and Loans to Refugees

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

East Pakistan Refugees

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000 in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

Democratisation of Administration

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000, in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administration of Manipur State

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000, in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administrative Set-up in Tripura

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,000, in respect of Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Railway Police Ajmer, etc.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,63,000, in respect of Relations with States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Economy

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000, in respect of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

Implementation of Housing Programme

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000, in respect of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

Nepotism and Corruption in Department

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000, in respect of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

Retrenchment of Large Number of Workers

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000, in respect of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

Changes in D.D.T. Factory

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

Transfer of D.D.T. Factory

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

A Government-owned D.D.T Factory in India

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House may take it that all the Demands together with all these cut motions are under discussion. This is for purpose of avoiding the same hon. Member being called again. That is each demand is separately debated. Cut motions will be put separately.

Shri S. S. More: Guillotine will come at 5?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 5-40. I cannot go on extending it. I will call one hon. Member from each group. Any objection to this?

Shri Raghavaiah: My submission is that No. 48......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 48 in Demand No. 100.

Shri Tyagi: I want a clarification. First all these demands and cut motions are in possession of the House and when an hon. Member may speak on all the cut motions and on all the demands, it means.........

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): There are no cut motions on the demands for my Ministry. In case our presence is not necessary we can do other useful work.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): It will be necessary for every Minister to reply. An hon. Member may talk about more than one demand. In the ordinary course, when one demand after another is taken up a Minister is given an opportunity to reply after that demand is over. In this arrangement it will be necessary for you to allocate time to each Minister for reply. I do not know whether that will be helpful to the proceedings of the House because in that case every Ministry will have to reply. Ministers together may take too much time, even if each Minister takes ten to fifteen minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are about 20 cut motions moved now. If each one is debated upon, we do not know how long it will take. Each Member would like to say something. I think it desirable that all the demands with cut motions may be taken together and then each hon. Minister to whom some reference has been made must reply. He will certainly be allowed time and I propose, having regard to the motions, the last 40 minutes plus half an hour. That is 4-30 will be all right.

Shri Tyagi: All the Ministers together? Every Minister will make a speech at the fag end of debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am only ascertaining the wishes of the House.

Shri A. P. Jain: Ordinarily it is only a few demands that are discussed and adequate answers are given. In this case all these demands will be discussed and if we give adequate answers, that will require too much time and we will be cutting down the time of non-official Members with the result that there will not be adequate debate on any of these demands.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East): We shall sit till 6 o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 5-40.

Shri Tyagi: In the interests of the House I would like to say one thing. I am speaking just as if I were sitting on the other side. If I were on that side, I would insist that a cut motion should be discussed purely on its own merits and it is a privilege of every Member to put forward here the demand of his constituency and get the vote of the House but if all the motions are jumbled together, the House, at the time of voting, will not be in a position to recollect the comments of a particular Member on one particular motion. There are many important cut motions and the public at large has a right to know what is the view of Parliament on specific points of public importance. I submit that cut motions may be taken one by one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am in the hands of the House. I will put the various cut motions under various demands with respect to which cut motions have been tabled, have been allowed or moved. I will dispose of demand after demand. I will immediately call upon the hon. Minister. Then those demands, other demands with respect to which no cut motions have been moved will all be put into the guillotine. I will call demand after demand.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand No. 23 will be taken up for discussion. There are the following cut motions: Nos. 2, 5, 6, 58 and 75. Hon. Members will confine themselves to five minutes each and state the points without elaborating them.

Shri Damodara Menon: I shall be very brief, Sir. I gave this cut motion in order to invite the attention of Government and of this House to the necessity of economy in administration. The question of economy in public expenditure has been discussed in this House several times. Government have also admitted that there is necessity for constant vigilance in this respect. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech in May 1952 said that the Government were exploring the possibilities of effecting economies in administrative expenditure. The

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hon. Mr. Tyagi said the other day in answer to a question that a team of officers were engaged in looking into this question of effecting economy in public expenditure, and that two Ministries have been covered. But, to the question whether the recommendations of this team have been given effect to, he was not able to give a definite answer. There is no good in merely making a declaration that it is the intention of Government to effect stringent economy in expenditure, and at the same time being very reluctant to really put into effect any of the recommendations that may come forward for effecting economy in expenditure. The team itself has been working now for over a year and their progress is very slow. If they continue at the present rate, I do not know whether they will be able to finish their work in the coming two or three years. Even if they are able to finish their work, it is a matter of doubt whether Government are serious in their intention to implement their recommendations.

In this Demand itself, I only want to refer to one item in particular and I shall be very brief. There is mention of an expendiure of Rs. 1,33,000 for the Cultural Mission to China. I am in favour of our sending cultural missions to China and other friendly countries. But, my objection is that in making budgetary provisions for such missions, we must be very careful. The hon. Deputy-Minister the other day, in answer to a question, stated that generally the budget provision for cultural missions was of the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs. I want to know why it was necessary for us to spend more on this mission and why the Government thought that this mission was so urgent that it must come forward with a demand for supplementary grant. I want to make this point very clear. Ours is a poor country. We cannot afford to spend large sums of money on cultural missions abroad. It is necessary for us to send some cultural missions. I do not deny that. But, in our anxiety to have cultural relations with other countries, we should not forget the fact that we are a poor country and there is a limit to expenditure of this kind. Government should not spend more than two lakhs every year on these cultural mission activities. If they are able to give an assurance of that kind, I am sure that would satisfy the House.

Regarding the necessity for effecting economy in public expenditure, I want also briefly to refer to another cut motion that I have given. It also refers to this question. I find that in Demand No. 95, for the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply, a sum of Rs. 86,000 has been asked because there was bifurcation of the Ministry. Similarly, with regard to the Demand No. 70, for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, we are told that consequent on the re-organisation of the Ministry and the transfer of some subjects from other Ministries, creation of more posts has become necessary. The Estimates Committee which went into this question has pointed out that there is really a lot of inflation in the establishment in many of the Ministries and the number of posts can really be cut down. When that is the position, —and the Government do not deny that—we are told that whenever a bifurcation takes place, there must be provision for more staff, more Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. Is it not possible for us to reduce the staff in some other Ministries and make provision by absorbing them in this Ministry if at all we want new hands? All this shows that Government are not really serious in considering this question of economy in public expenditure. I hope that this matter will be seriously attended to by the Government.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Enough has been said on the floor of the House about the introduction of the system of passports for travel between India and Pakistan. Whatever be the differences with regard to policy that we may have about the treatment that is meted out by Pakistan to India, all sections of this House have declared themselves unequivocally against the system of passports. But, now that the system of passports has come to stay, I wish to take this opportunity to draw the attention of Government to a serious matter which has affected hundreds and thousands of citizens at least from that part of the country from which I come.

The district from which I come is a Muslim majority district, and a number of Muslim nationals from my district as well as from other districts and provinces of India opted for service to Pakistan after partition in the year 1947. But it is not known where they stand with regard to citizenship. As matters stand now, since the introduction of the system of passports, a number of them— at least, I personally know of several hundred cases in my district—have applied for Indian passports. I also know personally that many of these people are registered in the voters' list as electors in this country. But when they applied for passports, their passports were refused by local passport authorities on the ground that they had opted for service in Pakistan, and therefore they cannot be treated as Indian citizens.

This matter was raised in the form of a question two or three days ago on the floor of the House, and in the written answer to that question I find that the Central Government have sent no instructions to the Government of Bengal in this regard.

So far as the present citizenship law is concerned there is no citizenship Act in this country, but citizenship is governed by articles 5 to 8 of our Constituion. These people, although by opting for service in Pakistan are not ordinarily resident in India, satisfy all other requirements of citizenship. Under article 8, they can apply to our Consular representatives in Pakistan or to our Missions in Pakistan for being registered as Indian citizens. But, so far as we have been able to ascertain, they approached the Indian Mission in Pakistan, and there also they met with a straight refusal. There was news item a few days ago in the papers that the Government of Pakistan have declared that the adoption of Indian nationality by their public servants would in no way affect the tenure of service of these people. It is time that the Government make a clear and unequivocal declaration on this point, because many of these people—the few hundreds who have applied—have homestead and landed property here, their children and families live here, their children read in our schools. And I think some relief must be given to them, although they may have opted for service in Pakistan. If they were given a chance for re-option,, many of them I am confident would opt back to India, but as mattters stand, they seem now to be almost stateless for no fault of theirs, and something must be done about them.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want to ask the hon. Minister for Finance and also the Minister for External Affairs whether the grants that were made in the last budget session towards expenditure in connection with the recovery of abducted women and children have been properly spent. I have come across a few cases where I have seen that the expenditure incurred on this particular item has not been spent well, with due deliberation. They have set up this special branch with a view to recover all abducted women in various places in the country—Punjab, PEPSU and other places—but the Government have not convinced us of the utility of continuing this particular branch for all length of time. They have not supplied us with the information as to how many abducted women have been so far recovered and what is the *per capita* expenditure. My hon. friend Mr. Gidwani had written a letter and had asked for some information regarding this. And he had tabled a question also, but I know it was not answered, and sufficient information with regard to this is not forthcoming from the hon. Minister.

May I draw the attention of the Minister in this connection with regard to some malpractices which are prevalent in this Department? I heard only a fortnight back that a bill for Rs. 500/- for engaging taxis for purposes of transporting abducted women was made by some member who is connected with this department—who is working in this department—but that Bill was not endorsed by the concerned authorities on the ground that it was not a genuine bill. And there are, I hear, 26 motor cars at the disposal of this branch, but I want to know how these motor cars are being used. And if they are adequate......

Shri K. K. Basu: If they are not abducted.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: ... and why should Government need one or more motor cars for them. And why this false or bogus bill for Rs. 500/-? I want the hon. Minister to be serious in this matter as there is a lot of scandal going on in the name of protecting abducted women. In the name of rescuing and rehabilitating them, a large sum of money is being spent, and all sorts of people are taking a good bit of share in this. In the Constitution House where I am living, I am seeing a whole row of rooms set apart for this purpose and a person has been put in charge of the whole establishment.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): May I know the name of the person?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: All the Members know the name of the person. I do not want to refer to it.

And the whole establishment is run by the Government. And that person is given a car free. I find oftentimes...

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): Is the hon. Member making all these statements on genuine information personally obtained or on hearsay?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am making this statement with full responsibility.

Shri Tyagi: Is the hon. Member objecting to the provision of a car for the person he mentions? She is honorary.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The so-called honorary person is not at all ...

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Superhuman?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: ... doing service in a completely honorary capacity, but she is, under the name honorary ...

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): He or she?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: She. The use of the name 'honorary' is a misnomer. Further I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that not only a set of rooms has been given to this person, but the Government is maintaining a garden before these rooms. and further in the dinner room a special treatment is given to her and special dishes are given but with no extra charges. The hon. Minister may not know all this.

Shri Tyagi: The mess is not run by Government. I believe it is the contractors who run the mess, and I am not responsible for what the contractors are supplying to hon. Members living in the Constitution House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You have allowed them to run it as a mess. That is the trouble.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The whole thing is in a mess.

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend seems to be in one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We need not unnecessarily go into matters which are not relevant or germane to this issue. So far as maintaining a branch or a division for purpose of rescuing abducted women is concerned, that is a policy which was debated by the House not only at the budget session, but has been there for some time past. So, that kind of a general discussion on whether a separate department is necessary or not ought not to be gone into. As against this particular cut motion, I find within brackets the words 'to discuss economy'. I thought the hon. Member would make some concrete suggestions for effecting economy. Merely saying that in future there should be economy in general would mean covering the same grounds as is done on a finance Bill. Under these circumstances, the hon. Member would kindly confine himself only to matters of economy, saying that this is the way to economise or that is the way in which things could have been economised and so on. But what X, Y or Z eats, or that special dishes ar given, are all improper to be referred to on the floor of this House. Who knows? The hon. and respectable person may be paying for herself. So it is not at all right to go on saying all sorts of things on the floor of the House, merely because there is a forum. It is not at all right. Even we would not tolerate such things being said against ourselves or any Member of this House anywhere else. The hon. Member may therefore confine himself to the point at issue.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am just making out a case, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is over. I shall ask the hon. Member to resume his seat.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I have almost finished, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member takes unnecessarily more time on other matters.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: A lot of money is being spent, as I have come to know, on the travelling expenses, and no useful work has been done by the various people who go from place to place with a way to rescue abducted women. So much of money is wasted by way of travelling and other allowances etc. So it is very necessary that the Government should exercise more care to see that there is better management in these matters, and that the money that is spent is spent usefully. The Government should also take precautions to see that such scandals as have been referred to are not there in the future. As I have been able to see, adequate care has not been exercised for economy in this Department.

I would therefore request the hon. Minister to see to all these things and take steps to set matters right.

I have no time to go into other matters, so I have confined my remarks to only one item.

Shri Raghavaiah: On a point of information. I would like to know why my cut motion No. 48 under Demand No. 100 has not been included.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we are on Demand No. 23. I shall come to the hon. Member's cut motion later. I will not pass over that cut motion, unless I hear the hon. Member. We are now going demand by demand. When that particular demand comes, I shall take it up.

Pandit C. N. Malviya (Raisen): Before the hon. Minister replies, I want just a minute to contradict the statement by my hon. friend, because I personally know the hon. lady who is there and also about her honesty. And the work has so honestly been done that, as my hon. friend himself has admitted by the example given by him, a bill or whatever it may be, could not be passed by the authorities. I have got personal knowledge about the work of this lady, and I contradict the statement made by my hon. friend a little while ago, and I would like to say that the work has been going on very well with due care and attention.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): It is an oath against an oath. Whom are we to believe?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it not a fact that this person is travelling in aeroplanes taking a personal secretary which is not allowed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Auditor-General will take care of that; we do not know the rules in the matter.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): On a point of order. Is an hon. Member allowed to pass remarks every now and then?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes it helps.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Mr. Damodara Menon has referred in general terms to the extreme need for economy in governmental expenses. I can assure him as also every other Member of the House that every precaution is being taken to see that every penny spent by the Government does the utmost that is possible. He has specifically mentioned the case of our spending Rs. 1,33,000 on sending a cultural delegation to China. I am sure he is quite aware of the intense interest that has been created in this country about the new experiments which are being carried on in our great and friendly neighbour, China. Already two other non-official delegations have visited that country. And there was an insistent demand from every side of the country that we should send a cultural delegation to China, to make our people more acquainted with the actual position in that country and the various great advances that have been made in various subjects under the new regime. It was a big delegation and a sum of Rs. 1,33,000 was needed to cover the travelling and other incidental expenses of that mission. I might mention that there are demands made from this House as also from the other House, requesting us to send delegations to certain other countries. We would certainly like to send delegations to quite a few good and friendly countries, but our finances do not permit. If we sent out a delegation to China, it was because of the extreme need— or I should say, desirability—of better knowing the great experiments that are being made there.

Shri Damodara Menon: But the point is that we should not exceed the budgetary limit of Rs. 2 lakhs, by sending an omnibus delegation to China. I am not against sending a mission to China.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: When the budget estimates were prepared, this delegation was not contemplated. If this delegation was contemplated, then I dare say we would have made a bigger provision in our budget, for cultural delegations.

Shri B. S. Murthy: But was it necessary to send an omnibus delegation there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a question of opinion.

With regard to the point mentioned by my hon. friend Mr. Tridip Kumar Chaudhuri, it is, I am afraid, a rather intricate and legal point.

Shri K. K. Basu: Consult the Attorney-General.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are consulting our various ministries, and this matter is under examination. Our case is this. There is, of course, no bar to an Indian citizen serving under the government of Pakistan, as he might do under any other Government. The question of national status however depends on the transitional provisions of the Constitution within Articles 5 to 10 relating to citizenship of India. To be an Indian national, a person has to show, among other things, that he was domiciled in India on 26th January 1950, that he has not migrated to Pakistan within the meaning of Article 7 of the Constitution, and that he has not acquired the citizenship of a foreign State within the meaning of Article 9 of the Constitution. In the case of Government servants who opted for Pakistan in 1947 and took up residence there, there has been a general presumption hitherto that on these facts, he cannot be held to have been domiciled in India on 26th January 1950 and that he must also be held to have migrated to Pakistan within the meaning of Article 7 of the Constitution. On the introduction of the passport system this question has been raised by a number of Pakistan optees and the whole matter is now under the consideration of this Ministry who are consulting the Ministry of Law and certain other Ministries. So this matter is not final and it is still under investigation.

3 P.M.

With regard to the remarks made by my friend, Mr. Gurupadaswamy from the other side, if I may be permitted to say so, Sir, I notice a streak of heartlessness in them. Speaking as an Indian, I will say that I will not rest content and I will feel ashamed until every abducted woman in this

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

country has been restored to her proper guardians and no money spent for that purpose would be ill spent. Of course, the question of economy is there, and if any bogus bills are submitted, I daresay the Government machinery will find out that bogus bill and it will not be allowed.

Shri K. K. Basu: Bogus in form or in content?

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Member knows better.

Shri S. S. More: You are more experienced.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: With regard to motor vehicles, I have myself enquired into this question. Considering the vast area which is covered by this organisation, 26 motor vehicles certainly would not be considered too many. Of these 26, 2 are in Karachi and I believe, one in Calcutta. Actually 23 motor vehicles are spread over Jammu and Kashmir, PEPSU, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Considering the vast area that is involved, certainly 26 motor vehicles would not be considered too many. These are the three points which were raised.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know the number of abducted women recovered during the last 6 months?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: For two months there was no recovery work, according to the last decision of the Punjab High Court. We have restored to Pakistan 96 persons.

Shri B. S. Murthy: How many of them from Karachi?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: From Karachi? During this period we have received from Karachi 172 abducted persons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23.16.000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23.16,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand No.23-A.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I have moved my cut motion mainly because I come from Chandernagore and I am intimately connected with all the popular movements of Chandernagore. My purpose is not so much to criticise the Government in general terms but to...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. Member kindly enlighten me as to when this Advisory Council was nominated.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I will speak about that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before allowing him to go on, I should like to know. Was this constituted only after the last budget session?

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: It may be in July. I do not exactly remember.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In July?

An Hon. Member: In June.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demands were passed earlier? All right.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: My main purpose is to place before the House certain glaring facts to show how the Government of India's action with regard to Chandernagore has been a flagrant violation of all principles of democracy. What is the position of Chandernagore today? After the *de jure* transfer, the administration of Chandernagore has been taken over by the Government of India. An administrator is functioning there assisted by a nominated Advisory Council. Now I do not object—nor do the people of Chandernagore object—to the Government of India's taking over charge of Chandernagore as such. It is true that if the merger of Chandernagore with the Indian Union is to be supported—and as a matter of fact, it has been supported—by the people of Chandernagore, then the Government of India's direct responsibility automatically comes in. There is no question about that. But the point is the manner in which this taking over by the Government of India of the charge of Chandernagore has been effected, and the manner in which it has been effected violates all principles of democracy. What happened after the *de jure* transfer? The old elected Assembly that was functioning for the last one year......

Shri Anil K. Chanda: What is the Assembly he refers to?

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: The Chandernagore Municipal Assembly that was functioning just before the *de jure* transfer. Suddenly after the *de jure* transfer, the Assembly which was functioning for the last one year was dissolved and in its place an Advisory body was nominated. And with whom was this advisory body nominated? The majority of the members of this nominated Advisory Council are those who were either defeated in the election to that Municipal Assembly or who belonged to the defeated parties. The Chandranagore people protested time and again against this setting up of a nominated Advisory Council, but the Government of India paid no heed to that.

It is true that strictly according to law a change is necessary after the *de-jure* transfer. The whole thing cannot go on strictly according to Constitution. But our point is, what prevented the Government of India from setting up afresh that old elected Assembly which really enjoyed the confidence of the people and why did the Government of India simply taking advantage of some constitutional technicality dissolve that old elected Assembly and set up a nominated body with such persons who are unwanted by the people of Chandranagore—just like the British rulers taking advantage of the slightest constitutional technicality and throwing out the popular elected body and setting up in its place a nominated body with persons who are not wanted by the people. That is a thing that can come from the British rulers only and it does not befit the present Government.

A point may be raised and I know this point has been raised many times by men in the Government of India. and it is this. They try to pose this question that perhaps that old elected Assembly was against the merger proposal and so the Government of India had no other alternative but to do away with it and to set up a new administrative machinery in its place. The Government of India may try to pose this question in this way but the fact is just the contrary. Not only were men of the old elected Assembly not against the merger proposal. but also the parties who composed the old elected Assembly are the most consistent protagonists of the proposal of Chandranagore's merger with the Indian Union. It were those parties who started the campaign in favour of Chandranagore's merger with the Indian Union right from August 1947. When the referendum was taken, in 1949, I do not exactly remember the month in which it was, it were those parties who campaigned, for the merger proposal and secured most public support in favour of it and it was because of the efforts of those parties that the referendum was successfully carried and the merger resolution was passed. Not only that; even just after the *de jure* transfer, the old elected Assembly that was then functioning passed a resolution unanimously welcoming the *de jure* transfer and urging upon the Government of India to take speedy action on it. So, there cannot be any plea that because the old elected Assembly was against the merger proposal that must be done away with. Rather the elected Assembly was the most consistent supporter of the merger proposal.

Then, my point is this. What happened that made the Government of India take such an extraordinary measure. If the Government of India wanted to set up the old elected Assembly as the new machinery, the Government of India, by a special order, could easily have done so. Then the people of Chandranagore would have appreciated the move. They would have appreciated that the Government of India does not only speak of democracy but also acts according to it, and respects public opinion. But the Government of India did just the opposite thing in the name of some constitutional technicality. What is exactly the reason that actuated the Government of India to take such an extraordinary measure in doing away with the popular elected body and setting up a nominated advisory council with completely unwanted men? That is a story that is more revealing and I will say that this incident will prove that the Government that speaks of democracy is actually afraid of democracy in the Chandranagore area. What happened in the Chandranagore election last year? The thing that happend is unparalleled in the history of congress rule in India. All the 25 seats were won by the United Progressive Front candidates; in all the 25 seats. the Congress candidates were defeated. Such was the Congress defeat that not a single congress candidate could secure even 10 per cent. of the votes. (*An Hon. Member*: Did they forfeit deposits?) Sir, there was no system of deposits in Chandranagore. Since that time, this Assembly has become an eye-sore to the Government

[Shri Tushar Chatterjea]

of India. The existence of the elected Assembly is nothing but a symbol of the broken Congress prestige and that is the reason why the Government of India tried in their great haste to do away with it. It is the demand of the Chandranagore people that in the name of democracy that old elected Assemly should be allowed to function. Chandranagore people are conscious of the fact that merger with the Indian Union will necessitate some sort of change in the set-up of Chandranagore. But the point on which the Chandranagore people want to focus attention is that the change must be made in such a manner that popular representatives are first consulted in time and it should be made in such a manner that it does not affect the life of the Chandranagore people. And, it is for this reason that the Chandranagore people want that during the interim period that is, during the interim period during which the nominated Advisory Council is functioning, for that period that old elected Assembly should be allowed to function in the name of democracy.

Another thing which the Chandranagore people demand from the Government of India is this. There is no denial of the fact that there must be change in the set-up of the administration, but the point is that this change must not affect the present arrangements for education, hospitals etc., that are in vogue in Chandranagore.

Another point, a very important point on which the Chandranagore people want a guarantee from the Government of India is this, that there must not be any decrease in the pay scales of the various sections of the employees of Chandranagore. It is important because in contrast to other towns, Chandranagore has made great advances in such respects. There, the pay scales of teachers, government servants etc., are much higher, as far as I know, than the pay scales in any town in India. The point to which Chandranagore has advanced must be retained. This progress must be retained. The Government of India must come out with a clear declaration that by this taking over of the charge of Chandranagore, the people of Chandranagore must not suffer in any way. The most important demand is, as I said, that in place of this nominated Advisory Council, the old elected Assembly must be made to function at least for the interim period. With these words I close.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The hon. Member from the other side who has just spoken about Chandranagore has referred continuously to an entity called the people which is a very vague term. He says, he knows the opinion of the people. We also know the opinion of the people, and in our opinion, the people are entirely satisfied with the new administrative set-up for this interim period. But I would like to press this point. This is only an interim arrangement and we are taking early steps to consult the opinion of the people with regard to the future of the administration of Chandranagore. (*An Hon. Member*: Can we have elections there soon?) Mr. Chatterjea himself has admitted that with the change-over a change in the administrative set-up is inevitable. As I said before, we are taking early steps to consult the opinion of the people in the matter of the administration of Chandranagore. He has referred to the financial condition of Chandranagore. A scrutiny of the Budget will show that we have made ample provision for the various welfare activities of Chandranagore. One of the largest items of expenditure is with regard to education. I myself have visited Chandranagore recently and I had occasion also to consult public opinion as far as it was possible for me to do and we are assured that the administrative set-up of Chandranagore is really liked by the people, and the administration is popular.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,86,000, in respect of Chandranagore be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,86,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Chandranagore'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Stamps'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Audit'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,55,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand No. 58.

Shri Soren (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): My cut motion is No. 62 and I rise to discuss the excess charges incurred on account of the way in which the census operations were conducted. At the outset, I must say that I come from an area where the tribal people are densely populated and I wish to say something about their grievances before I make my submissions before this august House about this cut motion. My people lack education. They are very simple people. They are easily won over, and also led astray by cajoling and coaxing. Although they are known to be truthful and democracy-loving, yet they understand these things only among themselves. They do not understand what western democracy is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was not the census over before this Demand was passed? This is no new item.

Shri Soren: I am coming to the item.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The policy of this Demand has been already accepted. Whatever objection was to have been taken should have been taken at the time of the Budget. At the present moment, the hon. Member can only speak about the additional expenditure and show how it should be cut down. No question of policy can be discussed now. The opportunity must have been availed of at the time the original Demand was granted.

Shri Soren: The manner in which this census is operated in our district is what I am saying.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is out of order. I have already said the manner in which census operations took place could have been the subject matter of discussion only at the time when the original Demand was before the House during the last Budget session. The manner in which census operations took place cannot be the subject matter of any supplementary Demand. All that he can say is that the tabulation etc. must have been concluded earlier, that they were sleeping, etc. A number of things of that kind may be said, but not the principle or the policy. I think the hon. Member has nothing more to say.

Shri Soren: My cut motion is to discuss the failure of Government to carry out census operations in a proper manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is also what I ruled out. The manner in which the census operations should take place could have been discussed at the time of the last Budget. That was not done. The opportunity has

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

been lost. All that can be said now is that this additional expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs could have been avoided and how it could have been avoided. He can say that the tabulation work must have been done more quickly or that they should have worked for some more hours etc.

Shri Soren: I wish to discuss the failure, that is......(*Interruption.*) Untimely and improper manner was responsible for additional expenditure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry the hon. Member is mistaken. He has nothing more to say, I think, and as for the hon. Minister, he has nothing at all to say. So, the cut motion does not arise. The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Census'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand No. 70.

Shri Kelappan: My cut motion is No. 26. It has been a constant complaint against this Government that they are extravagant in their expenditure and that no serious attempt is made to control it. In this Demand No. 70, a sum of Rs. 1,54,000 is asked for. In the footnote the reason given is as follows:

> "Consequent on the decision of the Cabinet to reorganise Ministries, certain branches of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research dealing with river valley schemes have been transferred to the new Ministry and certain subjects have been added on to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research."

In the note which has been supplied to me, I find that the officers transferred to the new Ministry are: the Private Secretary to the Minister, the Assistant Private Secretary to the Minister, the P.A. to the Minister, one jamedar and three peons. The new appointments are: one Joint Secretary on a pay of Rs. 3,000, one Under Secretary on a pay of Rs. 800, and a number of posts including a few peons on very low pay. Another item of expenditure is on account of certain officers of this Ministry having been deputed to the U.S.A. in connection with their official work. I do not know what these officers have to do in the U.S.A. in connection with their official work. Evidently they were not scientists. At any rate one of them was the Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Law and I find that his services were temporarily borrowed from that Ministry. Now that is probably a euphemistic way of saying that this gentleman was also allowed to have a holiday in the United States of America at Government expense. This Government have enough money to send their officers abroad or get foreign technical experts to this country. I do not think there is any Ministry or any Department under this Government which has not a few foreign experts on it. Here, the expense of this team which went to U.S.A. comes to more than half a lakh of rupees.

We stand for certain high ideals. We say we stand for a Socialistic economic set up. If that is so we have to reduce the pay of some of these high officials, if we want to diminish the great disparity between the high paid and the low paid.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

I find that a Joint Secretary is paid Rs. 3,000 and the pay of a peon is Rs. 30. The disparity between the highest paid and the lowest paid should not be a hundredfold. This peon after ten years of service will reach his maximum of Rs. 35! The basic pay of a peon should in no case be less than fifty rupees, rising up to a hundred which would just suffice to meet his bare expenses

One glaring instance of extravagance which appears in the Demand of the Works, Production and Supply Ministry is that of an officer on a pay of Rs. 2,000 whose business is to organise international exhibitions on cheap housing. I do not know what an international exhibition has to do with the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply. He is paid Rs. 2,000—there is no scale. Evidently he may be a foreign expert who has been engaged to organise international exhibitions. Unless we stop these extravagances it will not be possible to raise the low pay that we are now having.

The House is aware of the fact that the Estimates Committee has criticised the extravagant expenditure in certain departments of Government and has opined that in certain sections we can effect a reduction of 60 to 70 per cent. Even though there is constant complaint of extravagance, nothing is being done by Government to meet it. If any questions are asked in the House we would be told it is in the contemplation of Government. Let the disparity between the highest pay and the lowest be reduced to twenty times. In that case the highest pay will be Rs. 2,000 and the lowest Rs. 100.

I therefore wish to bring it to the notice of this House that unless we effect drastic reductions in expenditure and also increase the lowest pay of persons who are being starved, we shall not have justified ourselves—justified the promises that we have given to the people at large.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I rise just to bring to the notice of Government that the solemn promises they are giving us about austerity of economy and the assurances about possible retrenchment are not being carried out and wherever possible they are trying to increase the staff and incur more expenditure.

Here in this demand for Rs. 1,54,000 they have stated that this expenditure had to be incurred due to the trasfer of branches dealing with river valley schemes to a separate Ministry of Irrigation and Power. After all creation of new posts should not be at the pleasure of any Ministry or Department. I think there should be a Commission or machinery set up to see whether or not new posts should be created and whether or not new departments should be created, and decide the minimum expenditure that should be incurred on it. In this connection I would like to point out that according to the note circulated to us 18 new posts, including that of a Joint Secretary, an Under Secretary, four Assistants, have been created. Including jamadars and peons, it comes to 29 posts. While we are saying to the world that ours is a poor country and trying to get gifts and grants from other countries to feed our famine-stricken brethren why should we go on creating departments and high paid posts. Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of Government is when a department is bifurcated, what has happened to the old staff that has been handling this subject? Where have they gone? I wish that the Government true to their professions, promises and assurances have a machinery to go into this matter of creation of new departments and effecting economy, so that we could have money saved for nation building activities.

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I thank the hon. Member for giving me an opportunity to clarify the position. I have to submit that the sum of Rs. 1,54,000 has been necessitated mainly on account of the fact that a separate Ministry out of N.R.S.R. was set up on administrative and efficiency grounds, and the staff of this Ministry was cut down to 50 per cent. We were already understaffed and certain other departments like the Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association, Mineral Statistics, Botanical Survey, Geological Survey and Survey of India were put under NRSR on the last of August 1952 when the branches of Irrigation and Power were separated from the NRSR.

As to the criticism that a deputation was sent abroad, a sum of Rs. 55,000 was spent on it, and to the necessity for sending them to America, I beg to submit that this deputation was sent in connection with the Irrigation and Power works Deptts of the old N.R.S.R. There was at that time as the hon. Member might remember, the canal water controversy going on between us and Pakistan. At that time incidentally the Chairman of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development was here in this country and he offered his services to settle this matter. So he suggested that our representatives and the representatives of Pakistan should go and meet them in Washington. That is why certain representatives from our Ministry, or rather from the old Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research in which were also included Irrigation and Power, had to go there. And one Legal Adviser has also to go along with them to look to the legal aspects of the question. They had nothing to do with our research work. But the Branches of Irrigation and Power were with us and therefore we have to come before the House with that demand.

The posts of Joint Secretary, Under Secretary and certain P.A's we have asked for in the demand because we are now dealing with more than 11 Sections in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. Just now we have only one Deputy Secretary to deal with them. As we thought we were under-staffed and we should ask for more staff we have come up with this demand. There is no desire to spend money lavishly or to waste money. We are always care-

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ful that every pie that could be saved by examination of our working and scrutiny is saved. There is nothing else for me to say. I hope I have met all the points.

Shri Tyagi: May I, with your permission, Sir, add something to what my colleague has said? The point was raised regarding the staff which had been mentioned in a communication sent to my friend, Mr. Kelappan. The staff position has been given there. But, as it happens, proposals come from Ministries for additional staff or additional expenditure during the course of the year, just as they do at the time of the Budget. When these proposals are taken into the Budget they are not thoroughly examined. Agreement in principle is had with the Finance Ministry, and sanction is had. Afterwards, when the posts are actually filled, a scrutiny is again made; as the need for establishment comes on, every item of expenditure is again scrutinized.

Here the N.R.S.R. Ministry sent their *kutcha* requirements to us. It has been passed on to my hon. friend. But I might inform the House that these proposals have not been finally examined and no appointments have yet been made. As and when any appointment is made, it will again be re-examined. We do not stand committed to make these appointments. I believe some of this staff will not need to be appointed; I mean all the posts mentioned need not necessarily have to be appointed. They will undergo a scrutiny and only the most essential will be appointed. I am glad that some criticism has been made. And I hope my hon. friend the Deputy Minister will feel convinced of the explanation I have given and perhaps he will try to accommodate us.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I would like to have one information. Is there any machinery in the Government to which a reference is made as to the necessity of providing more posts and does that machinery give its opinion, or is it that as and when any Ministry asks for any posts they are granted forthwith?

Shri Tyagi: I have said if they are needed, appointments shall have to be made. But what I have said is that every post mentioned here has not been completely examined. It will be done as and when it is absolutely essential so to provide. This mention is made because Parliament does not sit for all the time and we do not come up with supplementary demands every time. So this sanction is obtained from Parliament just to enable us to provide the posts as and when they are needed.

Shri B. S. Murthy: My question is different. Suppose a Ministry says: we want so many Joint Secretaries or Assistants, or other posts. Is it being examined by a separate agency in the Ministry and reported to the Cabinet?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some of these posts have been thoroughly examined and the necessity has been established. If certain posts out of these have not been filled up, it is because we are either waiting that these posts should be filled up when necessary or because suitable persons are not available. After all the object of the hon. Member is served so long as economy is effected. We are attempting to economise and make the appointments only when we find them absolutely necessary.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is there a Cabinet Sub-Committee which decides upon the necessity and the need of new posts being granted whenever any Ministry asks for more posts?

Mr. Chairman: He wants to know what is the machinery. If any Ministry wants to create a new post, what is the machinery which will go into the question?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance collaborate with the Ministry concerned and they come to a decision.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Gidwani: I would like to speak on my cut motions Nos. 63 and 65.

Mr. Chairman: But cut motion No. 65 relates to Demand No. 79.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I suggest that Demands 78 and 79 may be taken up together?

Mr. Chairman: Very well.

Shri Gidwani: Sir, I had enquired from the Ministry of Rehabilitation as to why an additional car was needed and what was the number of cars available with the Ministry at present. I received a reply from the Ministry of Rehabilitation to the effect that they had already four cars, and out of them, three were purchased in 1948, and the fourth was purchased in July 1952; and as the previous three cars were out-worn they thought it necessary to purchase a new car. I had also enquired whether the new car for which the demand is made, has been already purchased or whether it will be purchased after the demand is sanctioned here. To that there was no reply. But from the fact that the new (fourth) car was purchased in July 1952 in place of another car which was out-worn and which was surrendered to the Director-General of Supply and Disposal, I understand that that car has been already purchased. If that is so, then I wish to say this. When in 1948 this Ministry was created and there was such a heavy work, the Ministry could carry on its work with three cars. Now, when it is claimed that more or less the work of the Ministry of Rehabilitation is completed, or is not to that extent as it was in the beginning, I feel that if the present three cars could be repaired and overhauled the work could be carried on with them. It is not necessary now to purchase new cars, particularly when you had already three cars.

Shri A. P. Jain: This car No. 4 was purchased in 1952. This is the car for which expenditure has been provided and this car replaced one of the cars which was rendered unserviceable and has been surrendered to the Director General of Supplies and Disposals.

Shri Gidwani: This car has already been purchased and the demand has come after that. These three cars could have been overhauled and repaired. However, the Ministry of Rehabilitation could have spent this money on relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons which is a humanitarian task and Rs. 18,000 could have been very well spent in providing money to 18 families of the displaced persons for their rehabilitation.

Shri Tyagi: But the work will not be supervised properly.

Shri Gidwani: You have three cars. They could have been overhauled and repaired. Not that you have no cars. One car's mileage was about 53,000, the other's 44,000 and the third's 49,000. These could have been overhauled and repaired and work should go on.

The other thing is about the maintenance allowance scheme. About this I wish to place certain facts before you. This maintenance allowance scheme was brought into effect by Government to provide maintenance allowance to those who were aged, infirm and orphans and widows. It was two years ago that the scheme was put into operation. First, the age limit fixed for the old and infirm was 50, subsequently it was revised to 60. It was expected that people of 55 and 58 and 59 could earn their living. Besides, it was to be given to only those who had left their property in Pakistan and I was under the impression that this maintenance allowance which was being given will be adjusted against their claims. Subsequently the scheme was modified. Not only it was modified but a date was fixed beyond which no application for the same would be entertained. A press note was issued by Government saying that the date for submission of applications for granting allowance was 30th November 1950 and it was notified for the information of all concerned that applications received after that date will not be entertained, and only in special hard cases the Government of India might waive this condition. My point is that a displaced person who became 60 years old after November 1950 was to be debarred. You are all aware that displaced persons are dispersed all over India, not only in big cities, not only in big towns but in small places and many of them are not supposed to read newspapers. Therefore it was natural that all people could not come to know of this particular date. I know this date was extended but still there were a large

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number of people who could not know this. I have been doing unofficially relief and rehabilitation work for the last five years and there is not a single day on which I had not received such applications. All those who could not apply in time should have been granted maintenance allowance but this was revised only in such cases that only such cases where a widow whose husband died after that date 1950 would get the allowance but a widow whose husband died before 20th November 1950 but could not apply was debarred. This kind of logic, this kind of argument is unknown to any reasonable person. I am glad this morning the Prime Minister took a humane attitude towards a problem. We have orphans, old women and men. They did not know the date of the applications. What is the sanctity about a particular date I have not been able to follow. We have been beseeching the Minister in charge, Mr. Jain, and have been telling that the unfortunate people here are dying by inches. Their applications were not being entertained except when a husband of a woman dies or somebody suffers from some serious disease, but normally all those who become today 60 are not entitled. I have not been able to understand this.

The other thing is when this scheme was first introduced, the minimum and the maximum were fixed. You will be surprised to know in the first scheme it was at the rate that a person had income in Pakistan and when a person was getting one rupee, he had to go to the particular officer—the Custodian or whoever it may be many times to get that amount. Subsequently, after a great deal of agitation, a minimum was fixed. It was raised to Rs. 10 and then this minimum and maximum amounts are being revised. I am not going into the details because I have very little time at my disposal. Under the new scheme a person will get Rs. 2 per 1,000 per mensem at the assessed value of his property.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is not so.

Shri Gidwani: I have got a letter only yesterday from your office and I have got the full scheme. A relation of mine was getting a maintenance allowance according to the old scheme at Rs. 30 per month. Therefore I know more of that. Yesterday, I have received a letter from Mr. M. L. Puri, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation, which reads as follows:

> "With reference to your letter No....... dated ...... I am directed to state that Shri Tikamdas Partabrai Gidwani is entitled to Rs. 18 p.m. only on the basis of his unassessed claim of Rs. 18,000. Since his claim has been assessed, the question of enhancement will be taken up on receipt of the assessment order which has been called for from the grantee by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner."

This letter was addressed to the Secretary, All India Refugee Association. Because the applicant happens to be my relation I did not write to the Government about it.

Shri A. P. Jain: Where does it say 2 per cent? The letter which you have read out.

Shri Gidwani: This Rs. 2 per thousand....

Shri A. P. Jain: Where does it say.

4 P. M.

Shri Gidwani: Unassessed 18,000. Assessed was Rs. 11,000. He was getting Rs. 30. Now he is getting Rs. 18. I may read that also. This is the scheme, Sir.

I will give you the figures. This is the first scheme.

Actual income in Pakistan upto Rs. 30 per month.	He got Rs. 10 per month.
From Rs. 30 to 100 per month .	60 per cent of the income in Pakistan subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 per month.
Rs. 100 to 200 per month .	50 per cent of the income in Pakistan subject to a minimum of Rs. 60 per month.
Rs. 200 to 500 per month.	30 per cent of the income in Pakistan subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 per month.
Above Rs. 500 per month.	20 per cent of the income in Pakistan subject to a minimum of Rs. 150 per month.

Mr. Chairman: May I just enquire if any change has been made after the Budget was passed?

Shri A. P. Jain: No change has been made after the Budget has been passed.

Shri Gidwani: There are three schemes. The third scheme was......

Mr. Chairman: After the Budget? The point is this. Unless the change has been made after the Budget, this is not the time for discussing the same.

Shri Gidwani: I have no idea. This was only done recently.

Mr. Chairman: I will not allow it to be discussed.

Shri Gidwani: The third scheme was made only recently.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister says that there has been no change.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member is referring to the scheme of 1949. After that, there was a scheme in 1951. Then there was a scheme in 1952. The scales laid down in the scheme of 1952 were in operation when the General Budget was discussed. No change has been made in that.

Shri Gidwani: The 1952 scheme was the 3rd scheme and..........

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister said that the third scheme has not come in operation after the Budget.

Shri Gidwani: It is now in operation. I do not know the exact dates. So far as I know, the third scheme is in operation now.

Shri A. P. Jain: We have given a full memo in which all dates have been mentioned. The scheme to which my hon. friend is referring is the 1949 scheme. That is clearly mentioned in the memo. There is another reference to the 1951 scheme. There is a third reference: the 1952 scheme. The 1952 scheme came into operation before the Budget was passed. That scheme is in force up till now, without any change of a comma or a full stop.

Shri Gidwani: All right. One point more. This scheme is in operation only as regards urban population, urban property owners. There are agricultural property owners. As regards the Punjab,......

Mr. Chairman: Even here the same difficulty arises. The hon. Member wants to discuss questions which have not freshly arisen after the Budget. All these questions were there even at the time of the Budget and they could have been discussed then.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Perhaps the hon. Member was not there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to move both my cut motions numbers 31 and 81. This House has heard on several occasions the question of the plight of refugees from Pakistan and various other matters connected with the Indo-Pakistani conflict. I shall only now talk about the additional expenditure which is going to be added to our Budget for the 40.000 displaced persons from East Pakistan and the amount budgeted for that, that is, 50 lakhs. Together with that, we have to discuss the failure of the Government to settle the displaced persons quickly and fully because unless we do this, what has happened before is going to happen again. Therefore, I would say that we have to be very careful to see that the same type of wastage, the same type of suffering does not come upon these 40,000 people as is taking place today upon the other lakhs who have come here before.

I asked the hon. Minister and his department to give me an idea of the new schemes that were going to be undertaken for this sum of Rs. 50 lakhs. But, I find that there is absolutely no mention about it except just to give me a break up of this figure between West Bengal, Tripura, Cachar, Assam and Orissa. There are certain figures by the side of these figures which I believe, will be spent on the administrative machinery. Over here, I would like to point out, firstly, that it is very difficult for us to go into the details because we do not know the schemes for which this money will be allotted. Secondly, about the administrative machinery, we find that the Rehabilitation department both here as well as in the State is manned by people with very little experience or ability to handle the situation. Specially, a certain set of people have been taken on in this administrative machinery who often cannot even speak the language of the refugees. Therefore, I want to be quite sure that this administrative machinery is really a suitable one.

I see the hon. Minister is getting "het up" already, but I would like to press my point. I would like to know whether we are really expending that money on the right administrative machinery that is required. For instance, I will say one thing. A large number of people have come during the last three months, who have not got border slips. One of the reasons for this was that there was not enough administrative machinery right along the vast border areas through which the people infiltrated, to give them those border slips. The result is, these people are lying on the platforms of Howrah and Sealdah and elsewhere in dire misery and suffering. Over here, Government does not take any responsibility for these people. I cannot make out what is going to be spent on them and what is the machinery that you are going to devise to check up as to who are the real refugees and who are not.

I would like to know the schemes on which this money is going to be allotted? Are they the old schemes?

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

What are you going to do with the agricultural refugees? A big section of these 40,000 people are agriculturists. As far as we know, the method by which you used to give land to these agricultural refugees was this. You say, we allot this amount for buying land. You ask the refugee to go and find the land. The man goes to find the land. Maybe, after a great deal of trouble that land is found. He comes back and reports to the office that the land is found. The Rehabilitation officer says, go and get a little chit from the fellow who is going to sell the land. The zamidar says, nothing doing. This man goes backwards and forwards; nothing is done. All these are the points that you have to look into before we give you that amount of money. Is it going to be used to help the refugees or is it going down the drain: that is the big question.

We have pointed out again and again in the last session and Mr. Jain knows well that many of the agriculturist refugees are still lying on the platforms of Sealdah and Howrah. Most of the people there are agricultural refugees. I do not know if there is any new scheme whereby you are going to rehabilitate them. Are you really going to give them land? Is the Government going to buy cultivable land out of this money and give it to them? Are you going to spend a certain portion of the money on raising the productivity of the land that you are going to acquire? As the West Bengal Government says, most of the land which they have acquired is non-cultivable. Therefore, we have to spend a greater amount of money on raising the productivity, give them irrigation and provide tube wells so that these people can be rehabilitated. We know nothing about all these matters.

Let us take the case of the middle class refugees. On this question also, I have got very grave doubts. There are two sides to the question. One is the question of housing: that is, not only giving them a tin shed, but a place of habitation where they are going to live. And secondly, their vocation. First, on the question of giving them a refugee, what are you going to do? Are you going to put them in colonies? Are you going to build colonies yourself? Or, are you going to send them to recognised colonies? What are you going to do? Or are you going to follow the old method of being heartless about the people who are to be rehabilitated, leaving those who are in transit camps in rain, in sun in tattered tents without any help? Mind you, Mr. Jain, these are the facts that you will have to answer.

The next point is about vocational training. You are giving this vocational training to men and women. We want to know what you are doing about marketing the articles produced. You are spending this money. It is no use teaching a woman to make buttons or giving her such silly small, trite vocational education, if after that, she does not know where to go to sell them. Are you going to set up some sort of marketing system or marketing body where the State buys and really rehabilitates. Otherwise, the entire system of giving loans is utter bunkum. That is what I want to say.

Lastly, I would say, before we give you this budget—you may take it; of course, you can take it; you have got the brute force of majority—howsoever much you may smile, Mr. Jain, there will not be any rehabilitation, unless an enquiry committee is set up, and we want that committee to go into the entire question of rehabilitation. We will not vote for you Rs. 40 lakhs, but we will vote for you more, but we must be quite sure that what you are going to do is really to benefit the refugees who are there.

Shri Nambiar: The Minister may also kindly reply whether those 200 families have already been evicted or not.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: First of all, I want to say one or two things about the influx of refugees from Pakistan. The policy that has been pursued so far by the Government of India to prevent the influx of refugees from Pakistan has failed thoroughly, and there is no sign of cessation of influx from Pakistan in the near future. I have come to know that refugees are coming even today from Eastern Pakistan, and it is a very great problem for the country to rehabilitate them. And if this influx goes on from year to year, how is it possible for us to rehabilitate fresh armies of refugees in our present economic difficulties? Today, the refugees who are already here are not satisfactorily settled. There are so many complaints coming from various refugees' associations. But, if further influx is allowed from Pakistan, it will be very dangerous for the country's economy, and we may not be able to cope with the problem after a certain time. So, I say that the Government should change its present policy of appeasement. We should stop it immediately and pursue a policy of strength hereafter. That does not mean war or economic sanctions. It means a change of attitude which is based upon strength and nothing else. So, I want a radical change in the approach to this problem.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry to interrrupt the hon. Member. The Policy cannot be discussed at this stage. These cut motions only relate to grant of loans to refugees about which not a single word has been uttered by the hon. Member yet.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am coming to that point. My cut motion is about the grant of loans to refugees. The administrative machinery that is in operation to sanction grants and give monetary relief to the refugees is very inefficient and corrupt. There is an organisation called Rehabilitation Finance Administration which has been functioning for the last four years. So far, they have sanctioned nearly Rs. 9 crores as loan, but only Rs. 5 Crores out of the Rs. 9 Crores ...

Shir A. P. Jain: On a point of order, Sir. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration is not under the Ministry of Rehabilitation. and the Supplementary Demands under discussion do not relate to the Rehabilitation Finance Administration. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration is under the Ministry of Finance.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: But it relates to the problem of the refugees, and that is why I referred to it incidentally. The hon. Finance Minister is also here ......

Shri K. K. Basu: He cannot hear now.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: ...and he can reply to the question.

Shri Tyagi: He has missed the bus, quite.

Mr. Chairman: No question about the Rehabilitation Finance Administration can be raised. There is no demand. If the hon. Member goes through the notes given below, he will find that there is no item relating to the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I do not want to ...

Mr. Chairman: In fact, his time is up.

Shri Tyagi: He has misfired.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: About other kinds of relief that are being given to refugees, they are far from satisfactory. I know of particular cases where no action has been taken so far by the Rehabilitation Ministry. I would draw the attention of the Minister concerned to the case of Mr, A. K. Mukerjee. He was the principal of some college in East Pakistan, and he came to Calcutta. Many members of his family, nearly 8 members, were murdered. And that man has come to India with the rest of his family.

Mr. Chairman: When did he come?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I do not know the date. Anyway, they have come

Mr. Chairman: I am very doubtful if a case which happened long before can be discussed now.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Can I not discuss this point? It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Chairman: If it is a case relating to some loan which was taken after the budget was passed, certainly it can be discussed. Not otherwise.

I think the hon. Member has finished. I will call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri A. P. Jain: I shall try to be very brief. The first point of Mr. Gidwani is about the purchase of a motor car. I supplied full details to the hon. Member. There is no doubt that my ministry has got three cars, but they are all old cars, bought in 1948. Each of them has done nearly 50,000 miles. This Ministry happens to be of a particular kind where a lot of travelling in the areas near about has to be done. My officers, as also myself, and my colleague the Deputy Minister, have to go to Matsya and parts of Punjab and to the neighbouring areas. And surely. very few in this House will grudge a motor car for long distance travelling. Motor-cars which have done 50,000 miles cannot be trusted for long-distance travelling. And in the note which I supplied to the hon. Member it is clearly mentioned that the three cars had already been worn out and the Ministry required at least one reliable car for long-distance travelling which the Ministers and other officers have to undertake for the implementation of the rehabilitation scheme. I have nothing more to say in that connection. In fact, there are certain areas which are unapproachable except by car and if an officer or a Minister goes by car, it is far cheaper than if he goes by train and then hires a taxi.

The other point raised by Mr. Gidwani is about maintenance allowance. I can assure this House that the scales which have been sanctioned early this year before the budget still prevail. There have been no changes, nor has there been any change in the scheme. Now that the claims have been verified and we know for certain what are the

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properties left behind by persons in Pakistan—at least we are more certain about them after the verification of claims—we are looking into the maintenance allowances to find out whether the early estimates given by an applicant about his income is correct or incorrect. Nobody in this House will, I hope, resent the re-examination of a case on the ground that at an earlier stage, a person might have given wrong estimate of his income in Pakistan. And now that we are in a position to find out his correct income, we are adjusting the claims accordingly. As a result of re-examinations in some cases the claims are being increased. In other cases, they are being reduced. In other words, they are being rationalised. The letter which my hon. friend has read out only relates to that rationalisation. It is stated that the claim of the hon. Member's brother or somebody else has been verified by the Claims Officer or the case will be re-examined to find out whether his maintenance allowance should be increased or not. If that is the grievance, all I can say is that I do not accept it as such.

With regard to the eastern region, Mrs. Renu Chakravartty has first raised the question of a machinery to check up who is a displaced person and who is not. The ordinary practice followed is this. At any rate, I am explaining the method that was being followed under the permit system. Under the passport system, things are more definite. When a person enters from Pakistan into India, on the border it is inquired of him whether he is a refugee or not. One or two check questions might be asked of him. If he says that he is a refugee, he gets a border slip. It is a fact that in some cases border slips were not issued to these men. But when they reach the Bongaon station, adequate arrangements were made for the issue of slips to persons who could not get them on the border. Government has taken every care to see that a slip is issued to a person who comes from Pakistan for permanent settlement in India.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Thousands have not come through Bongaon; they have come just across the border.

Shri A. P. Jain: Maybe Sir. On the other parts of border which is several hundred miles long, some persons may have trekked in from Pakistan into India. They can get slips from the Rehabilitation offices in the first district of entry. I regret we cannot put up official machinery all over the 800 mile border.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are you going into this matter? When we give this grant, is this whole thing proposed to be gone into? I do not say that you have to put it on every inch of the land.

Shri A. P. Jain: I have already stated that if the man comes to the check post, he gets the slip. If he has not taken a slip at the check post, he can have it at the next railway station. If he has trekked along the border, then he can get it from the rehabilitation authorities.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is not getting it. That is the point.

Shri A. P. Jain: If the hon. Member can point out some cases, I shall look into them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: All right.

Shri A. P. Jain: Then she referred to the system of advancing money for buying lands. I do not know of any such system. No money is being advanced to the agriculturists for buying lands. In fact lands are provided by the Government, and then we pay a certain amount of money for building of hutment, for buying of bullocks, for buying of agricultural implements, seeds etc. Government has been providing lands to the agricultural families. It is true that rich types of lands are not now available, but we are reclaiming lands, and providing irrigation etc. and we are making them fit for cultivation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How much of this is being used for making the uncultivable land cultivable? The West Bengal Government says that they want more money for that. That is what I wanted to know.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is true that the lands which we are now acquiring are comparatively inferior types of land, and the West Bengal Government approached us for a larger amount of sanction for reclamation of waste land. As a result we have made larger sanction. It all depends on the type of the land, as to what amount is required for reclamation. No general principles can be laid down.

Then the hon. lady Member referred to the case of the middle class refugees. Surely they are a big problem. In Bengal, there was a special system of land tenure under the Permanent Settlement. Between the Zamindars and the cultivators, there used to be 8 and sometimes as many as 10 persons who were middlemen living on the income made by the cultivators. These persons have been presenting us with the greatest amount of difficulty. They cannot do cultivation with their own hands, they have not been used to any business, and they are not sufficiently educated either. Some times they pose as agriculturists, take land and some loan, but do not settle and run away. Sometimes they represent themselves as shopkeepers or petty traders, take loan but do not put it to use in business. That is the problem which has been perturbing me, and I would be grateful to any hon. Member of the House who can make any suggestions with regard to the way in which we can really rehabilitate these men.

The hon. lady Member has also referred to these vocational trainings. There again, I find that there is a certain amount of difficulty about the training of women. It is easier to give them vocational training, but it is difficult to find a market for ordinary uniform types of articles which they produce, like ordinary things of embroidery, tailoring etc. Some of them have been trained as midwives and nurses and as *dhais*, but their number is fewer. Most of the women who are now coming are women from the countryside. I think—perhaps it may be a little too conservative way of thinking—whether it would not be better that these women may be settled in the villages and take up rice husking, parching, cattle keeping and things like that, to which they have been used all their life. I have made clear my views to the West Bengal Government which is implementing these schemes. Anyway we are going to look into that. So far as vocational training to men is concerned, we are training a large number of persons through the training centres of the Labour Ministry, and in other places we have set up fair good training centres.

The House is aware that we have appointed a Fact-finding Committee which will look into the implementation of the rehabilitation schemes in Bengal and make an assessment of what we have done and find out where we have succeeded and where we have failed. That Fact-finding Committee which will consist of officials and place its report before a Committee of the Ministers. The Fact-finding Committee will look, I hope, into all the points which have been made in this House with regard to East Bengal refugees. I shall be grateful to hon. Members of this House or outsiders who can supply information which may prove useful to the Fact-finding Committee. I cannot say that every scheme that we have undertaken has succeeded. On the other hand, I know there have been failures, there have been shortfalls. I am thinking of improving the schemes, and if any hon. Member or any outsider can give some assistance to improve the scheme, I am sure, it will always be welcome.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Would you be prepared to accept non-officials also on your Fact-finding Committee?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is a Committee purely of the officials who will move about and make an assessment of it.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 in respect of Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of Ministry of Rehabilitation."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

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The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not Rs. 12,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Kutch'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Demand No. 85.

Shri Damodara Menon: I moved my cut motion to draw the attention of this House to the necessity of democratising the administration of Manipur. The hon. the Home Minister has recently toured Manipur, and I hope he has come to this House with fresh impressions of the burning desire of the people of Manipur for a democratic set up.

I read a statement he made during his tour to the effect that there would an Advisory Council in Manipur. I fail to see why it is not possible for the Government to democratise the administration straightway? Why introduce this kind of an Advisory Council? Everybody knows that an Advisory Council will be merely adding to the present autocratic set up. It is not going in any way to democratise the administration. There is a fear that the Congress Government is not favouring the democratisation of administration in Manipur because the Congress Party has not fared well in the elections there. Now I want to know from the hon. the Home Minister whether he is having that view when he says that it is not possible to have a democratic set up in Manipur at present. Now we have other Part C States where some kind of democracy has been introduced. Why should we not extend the same privilege to the people of Manipur? I do not want to make a long speech and I hope the hon. the Home Minister will answer this point.

Shri Rishang Keishing: It has been stated that this supplementary demand has been necessitated due to the Government's decision, firstly, to reorganise the various departments of the Manipur administration, and secondly to revise the pay scale in Manipur on the lines of the neighbouring province of Assam. Before I briefly discuss these two points, I want to make a passing remarks. One particular point which again and again strikes one in both the original and supplementary demands is that the demand for Manipur appears to be the lowest of all the demands of the States. It is not only the lowest but it is not even one-third of the demand for Grant for Tripura and not even half of that of Kutch. I do not say that these States have got enough from the Central Government, but the Central Government is deliberately neglecting the problems of Manipur by making the demand for grant so low. Remember in the entire area of Manipur about 11/12ths of the land belongs to the hills and there are over two lakhs of hill or tribal population, whereas in other States that is not the case. So Manipur's problems are more and bigger than those of other Part C States. But as the original as well as the supplementary demand for grants have been so meagre that the public of Manipur feel that the Central Government is deliberately neglecting their problems.

Now, Manipur, this hon. House knows, had once a Legislative Assembly which was abolished by the Central Government. They have imposed the autocratic regime of the Chief Commissioner. I was surprised to hear the Home Minister saying yesterday that Manipur has already got a democratic set up. That is really surprising.

Shri K. K. Basu: That is his standard.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Recently our Prime Minister visited Manipur and after that the Home Minister hastily followed him. If they had secretly installed a democratic set up there, we shall be very grateful to know. (*Interruption*).

Now, the reason why the grant for Manipur has always appeared lowest is, to my mind, because of the irresponsible, incompetent and corrupt officers who are sitting there for nothing. They have no sympathy for the people.

They do not take interest in the progress of the people. It is only when we have a Legislative Assembly and a democratic form of Government that the interests of the people will be looked after. In the absence of a democratic form of Government in Manipur—I think the same is the case with Tripura, Kutch and other States which are still under the autocratic rule of the Chief Commissioner—our presence here in the Parliament can very well be compared to the presence of the Nationalist China's representatives in the UNO. We have simply come here to say 'no' or 'yes'.

An Hon. Member: Say 'yes'.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Now I will come to the first point namely reorganisation of the various departments of the Manipur administration. Perhaps by this supplementary grant more posts will be created or more pay will be given to those already well-paid officers. I think this will never improve the administration of the State. Under the British rule, Manipur used to have one Political Agent and a President, Manipur State Darbar and two or three S. D. Os., and yet the administration was run very efficiently and satisfactorily. But now under the Centre's administration there is a Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner and about four to five S. D. Os. and four or five S. D. Cs., a Chief Secretary, Secretary for Development, Secretary for this and Secretary for that and so many branches and sub-branches for every department. But incompetence and corruption have increased. Even a police officer who is getting only Rs. 30 can own a Jeep and have a double-storeyed house. That is what is going on in Manipur under the Central Government's administration.

Shri Nambiar: That too on the hills.

Shri Rishang Keishing: The administration will improve only if the administration is decentralised and people are allowed to have their own village panchayats, the Regional Councils and a Legislative Assembly. I may inform the hon. House that these were the indigenous forms of administration in the whole hills of Manipur. It is only under the Central Government that these things have been discarded.

Then I come to the revision of the pay scale. The hon. Minister himself has admitted that the pay scale of Manipur teachers is the lowest in the whole of India. A lower primary school teacher gets only Rs. 15. Each High School gets a grant-in-aid of only Rs. 100. That also has been admitted recently. Again, the villagers for clearing a mile of road are paid only Rs. 7 to Rs. 25, according to the answer given by the hon. Minister. For clearing a whole mile of road, we require 60 labourers and 60 labourers are paid only Rs. 7. That is forced labour. I say it is criminal. And again, the poor compounders are paid Rs. 30/-. So you have not only to raise the pay scales but the amount paid for clearing the roads also be raised to the level of payment made in the neighbouring State. In Assam grant-in-aid to High Schools is from Rs. 500 or Rs. 600, whereas you pay in Manipur only Rs. 100. You have to do everything in the line of the neighbouring State of Assam. I hope the hon. Minister who has just come back from Manipur will take note of all these things and try to remedy them.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I deliberately did not intervene to point out that strictly speaking what was said was irrelevant to the motion before us, because as would appear from the papers these two supplementary grants relate to a very small matter of detail. Both in Tripura and Manipur the administration was conducted by the State Governments. When the States were integrated with the Union, then it was found that the salaries paid were too low and they should be brought in line with the neighbouring States. So far as Tripura was concerned, it was decided that the salaries were to be paid on the scale of West Bengal. So far as Manipur was concerned, it was on the scale of Assam. This was decided so far back as 1950, but could not be worked out in detail. In the budget a sum was provided and it was thought that it would prove adequate for the payment of salaries, for meeting the expenditure on the revised scale. When the details were worked out, it was found that the sum was too low and this 11 lakhs or whatever it is there, is purely for that and nothing else and the principle that the salaries should be raised to the Bengal scale and to the Assam scale has been approved in the budget. Now, it is only a question of how that principle should be carried out. So far as that is concerned, nothing has been said. But, I did not want to intervene because I know a good deal has been said upon the so-called democratisation of the Government. I do not want to say anything which should be unpalatable to my hon. friends opposite, because I know their feelings. I was there for four days, very happy days, met lots of

[Dr. Katju]

people but I did not find many outsiders there. There were about four or five people, the Chief Commissioner, two or three other high officers. Otherwise, the entire machinery was the machinery of the people there. It was not a case of Manipur being excluded and non-Manipuris being employed. I do not want to hurt their feelings; they are my brethren and countrymen. You produce a competent man and you will get the job. What I told the people there was that I am praying for the day when Manipuris and people from Tripura, educated, competent and efficient, could serve not only as officers there, but could serve as officers in the Secretariat here and in other provinces; join the Army, join the Navy. They are our countrymen. There is no question of shutting them out. I come from a State myself. If you look only in those limited horizons, you will be nowhere. I want you to look to bigger horizons. (*An Hon. Member*: Is democracy only finding jobs?) When they said democratisation of the administration, if they compared to what was Manipur first I could understand. Manipur was ruled nominally by a Raja Saheb. Really, it was ruled by the Political Department. I was told—I may be wrong—that Indians were not even allowed to enter the precincts of the Manipur State. Similarly, in the hills. They were treated as close preserves of the rulers at Delhi. Of course, it was autocratic rule. But, when people have called for democratic administration, here is democratic administration. My hon. friends from Tripura and Manipur are here; they honour me by putting questions to me; they always can come and see me and they have a sort of direct access to the administration. How can they say it is autocratic' administration?

Shri Nambiar: We want an answer to the question why the Manipur Assembly is not working?

Dr. Katju: Will you kindly take your seat? You are not interested there. This is all simulated interest which my hon. friend is working up.

Why is it not working? That question was discussed at great length in Parliament when the Part C States Act was passed. Let us be serious about that, be quite frank about that. Manipur and Tripura occupy today most important strategic points. Before the Union was formed, in the olden days, twenty years ago, Manipur was not important. The North-East frontier was of no importance. Burma was within British territory. Tibet was under British territory. Therefore we did not bother. I do not think there was any arrangement for keeping troops there. No Indians were there. Only Missionaries went there. So far as Manipur was famed, it was famous in the artistic world, dance and music. From the political point of view, no importance was attached to Manipur and Tripura. Today it has come on the picture, on the map of India. In Tripura, I am told that the Central Government today is spending 75 lakhs of rupees along with the income of the old State. Similarly, in Manipur. I am astonished when my hon. friend said nothing is being done. Of course, he referred to the salary of teachers. Teachers are low paid everywhere in India. In India, the poor primary school teachers say that they are being paid less than *chaprasis*. So, leave all that aside. I do say that it is very unfair and not really proper for hon. Members to mention about these officers who are not here to answer and say that nothing has been done these four years. I went to Tripura, I saw a college being established there for which twenty lakhs of rupees are going to be spent. I tell you that such a college would be a source of pride if it were to be established anywhere in India. Similarly, in Manipur, travelling schools are being established, constructive centres are being established, hospitals are being established. Everything is being done. It is only a period of four years. So far as this democratisation is concerned, this point was gone into at great length in 1951 and it was thought for a variety of reasons, which I do not want to repeat, that there may not be Legislative Assemblies, but there may be Advisory Councils. We propose to establish Advisory Councils. I hope a decision will be made in the course of a few weeks and you may take it from me that no new heaven and new earth will spring in either Manipur or Tripura. The people are the very same people. You have got three or four men. You produce the competent men and take the administration. I do not want to tire the House by answering all the irrelevant points. I suggest that the Demand be put to vote.

Shri Rishang Keishing: We want to get back our heaven.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000, in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000, in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Manipur'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Demand No. 86.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Sir, my cut motion is No. 39. What the hon. Member who preceded me said applies in no less a measure to Tripura. Yet, bearing in mind what the hon. Minister said just now, I shall try to speak within the limit of relevancy. You will note that the supplementary demand that is now made includes provision for allowances to be paid to the staffs belonging to the general administration and other departments. We know that the original grant contains a large amount for expenditure on police Why is it necessary to spend so much on the police, the jails and the general administration? It is because of the Chief Commissioner's rule which is almost a dictatorial rule. You know that after the general elections, many memoranda were submitted to he hon. Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the President. In some cases, more than once the memoranda were submitted. Yet no action has been taken to set up a democratic administration there. So, in my cut motion I have specifically mentioned that I want to discuss Government's failure to reorganise the administrative set-up in Tripura on a democratic basis. My hon. friend Shri Rishang Keishing has already pointed out how things are going on in Manipur. In Tripura the same things are happening. In the election, out of 30 members who formed the electoral college, only 11 members were returned from the Congress Party.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid the hon. Member is not fully meeting the points raised by the hon. the Home Minister. According to him the only question is about the revision of the scales of pay as given in the note below this demand. The hon. Member must confine himself to that portion.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Yes, Sir. But since the hon. Minister has raised certain points in this connection, I wanted to say something about that.

Mr. Chairman: That was only in reply to the cut motion. He must confine his remarks only to the relevant portion of the Demand.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: But the word "reorganisation" is there, and we have been told that he is going to set up a sort of advisory board of his own men.

Mr. Chairman: But there is nothing about the pay of the advisory board members in this Demand.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Anyhow, I shall confine my remarks to the expenditure under consideration. There also, this expenditure has to be incurred on general administration which has not been for the good of the people. Had there been a democratic set-up, had there been a legislature as has been demanded by the people for such a long time, they would have curtailed the expenditure on police and general administration. They would not have spent Rs. 35 lakhs, on Chief Commissioner's establishment.

Then the hon. Minister said that the people of Tripura are enjoying a democratic government or that they are living under a democratic government there. We know that by a democratic government he means the Chief Commissioner's regime. Only yesterday the hon. Minister said that the people of Tripura had a democracy there. He is not ashamed of repeating the same thing today. We know what sort of government they want to have. They have shown it with reference to Chandernagore. Of course, they raised a technical difficulty there, but in the case of a Part C State there is absolutely no difficulty, and I cannot see why a democratic legislature cannot be formed there. That is why I gave notice of this cut motion to discuss the failure of this Government to set up a democratic government.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): I want to say something.

Mr. Chairman: There are only two or three minutes left to 5 o'clock and if the hon. Member wants to speak then there would be no reply from the hon. Minister. Is it not better to hear the reply from the hon. Minister rather

[Mr. Chairman]

than to speak? The guillotine has to be applied at 5 o'clock.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. At 5.40 only.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. I was under the impression that it was at 5. The hon. Member may go on then.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I want to draw the attention of the House to Government's failure to reorganise the administrative set-up in Tripura, on a democratic basis in spite of the fact that petitions with thousands of signatures of the people of Tripura were sent to the Government of India demanding a full-fledged assembly and the present electoral college to be transformed into Assembly avoiding fresh election expense for the same. There has been no response whatsoever and yet we are asked to vote this supplementary demand. If there is no people's representative government the money that we may vote will be wasted. The hon. Minister referred to the question of stable government and security of the State. All these things are true no doubt there, but I cannot understand how this stable government can be maintained and how security can be maintained without the people's co-operation. The hon. Minister referred to the Agurtala college which was established by the Chief Commissioner. But this college was already there. It was established in 1946 during the Prince's rule of the British regime. Another point is that because Tripura and Manipur had had autocratic rule and they were living under the princes, is it, therefore, said that they cannot now demand democratic government? Yesterday in one reply the hon. Minister stated that Tripura and Manipur have already got a democratic set-up. Is it his conception that a democratic set-up is a Chief Commissioner system? It is one man rule. It is the worst reign of Bureaucracy. We are not going to permit this to be there. Instead of trying to remove it, the hon. Minister is trying to retain it and he is going to supplement it by the advisory board. There is no people's representative there. There is no people's government there. We find that after general election we could not and cannot address even our voters. Whenever I went to organise a meeting, I found that Section 144 was imposed. Three times it was done, in Tripura, when I organised meeting in my constituency. During a period of one and a half years 2.075 were arrested by the police, of which only 58 cases led to convictions, and the rest not even charge-sheeted. Why?

5 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: I allowed so much scope to the hon. Member because he comes from Tripura. But he must realise that his arguments are not relevant at all.

The hon. Member must confine his remarks to the subject matter of the note given in Demand No. 86—he cannot travel outside it.

Shri Nambiar rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, the hon. Member need not interrupt now.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Tripura we were told is a strategic point. Is this the way to defend a strategic point—for the Chief Commissioner to run the administration without the help of the people, or an elected assembly? There is no elected assembly through which people can make their voice heard, or exercise their influence. A Fact Finding Committee has been appointed recently to go into the question of the extent of resettlement of East Bengal Refugees. But so far as Tripura is concerned, it has been excluded from the scope of the Committee—as if the refugee problem in Tripura has been solved.

Mr. Chairman: Again the hon. Member is referring to matters which are outside the scope of the demand. I would request him not to refer to any other matter.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I shall now conclude my speech shortly. The people of Tripura hope and aspire for a full-fledged democratic assembly. I would request Government to fulfil their desire. People are sure to protest against the establishment of an Advisory Board or any sort of administrative council like this, as now contemplated by Government.

Shri Raghavaiah: When a cut motion relating to the administration of a particular State is moved, is not the mover of that motion entitled to speak with regard to the general scope of that grant, how it is administered and so on. The question of administration is a fairly elastic one, to enable the Member to refer to all the relevant points relating to the question. I do not think the hon. Chairman can settle the time according to his own measurements.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not expatiate on the orders passed by the Chair. The only point of order is whether a matter which does not form the subject matter of a particular demand can be debated. For that the hon. the Deputy-Speaker has already given his ruling. This is the rule observed in this House that only such matters can be the subject matter of a discussion as relate to a particular demand, especially such as are indicated in the note.

Dr. Katju: I have really nothing to say. My hon. friends opposite have not been able to point out anything about the Supplementary demand itself. It is all a talk of bureaucratic administration, as if the Chief Commissioner is a sort of autocrat ruling at his own discretion. He is the servant of this Parliament. I do not really understand all this talk about democratisation of bureaucratic administration, autocratic administration and all that. If hon. Members or I or anybody go and want to make a provocative speech then it is the duty—and I think he would be failing in it—of the District Magistrate to take adequate steps for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity. (*Interruption*)

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Was there any proof to point out that the law and order or tranquillity was disturbed for the last 12 months? Do you mean provocative action, if we demand Assembly? I do not consider it to be so.

Dr. Katju: I really do not know what the hon. Member wanted to say.

I do not want to create unpleasantness. This is a very petty matter. (*Interruption*). The salaries of these officials were very low and we wanted to bring them into conformity with the salaries which were paid to Tripuris—policemen, teachers, jail staff, hospital people, everybody. It was found to be too inadequate. We could have waited for the next budget. But there were protests from the people over there, the under-paid staff. We persuaded the Finance Department to let us pay the money in this very year. That is the genesis of this supplementary demand and my hon. friends are talking about the whole panorama of democratic administration, peoples' right to advise and so on. Please take it from me that the so-called democratic administration will be far more expensive than the administration today. I do not want to take more time.

Shri K. K. Basu: Why do you have Parliament?

Shri S. S. More: They will abolish it some day.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,000, in respect of Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,000, be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Tripura'."

The motion was adopted.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Before I speak about this supplementary Demand I would refer this House to the original Demand No. 87 made at the time the Budget was presented. When the Budget was presented at page 992 the description given was:

"B. POLICE

B.1—DISTRICT EXECUTIVE FORCES.

Central Armed Police and Central Armed Police Hospital Neemuch:

Pay of Officers:

Budget Estibate 1951-52......

Revised estimate 51-52......

Budget Estimate 1952-53......"

When I looked into this I was surprised. I tried to bring it to the notice of the hon. Speaker at the time when the Budget was under discussion. I was told I must try to find out things. But being a new-comer nobody enlightened me about it and I got no information. I could not get it discussed. It is this blank which I have now brought to the notice of the hon. the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister was kind enough to tell me that this Central Armed Police was non-existent in India from the year 1947 (November) of which I also knew. It was called the Central Reserve Police and it is for the first time in this supplementary Budget that this Central Reserve Police is mentioned. I am thankful to the hon. the Finance Minister to point out page 1002 of the Budget where under the Head 'Madhya Bharat—the Central Armed Police' this expenditure is shown. Neemuch, no doubt, is in Madhya Bharat, but the Deputy Inspector-General of this force is posted at Ajmer and it is not shown under the heading of 'Ajmer' and the Inspector-General of this force lives in Delhi and it was not shown in the Central Government expenditure. It is shown against Madhya Bharat and that too under the

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

heading Central Armed Police. I therefore, submit that when this budget was discussed we were kept in the dark about this. If you refer to page 1003 of the original Demand you will be surprised to find that under this heading 'Police' just one item was given, namely "Central Armed Police and Police Hospital : Rs. 29 lakhs, Rs. 32 lakhs and Rs. 34 lakhs" denoting the different estimates. All the various other headings namely "Pay of officers, Police force Allowances, honoraria, etc., Other charges, Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc." were kept blank, zero. We were not told and this House was not taken into confidence at the time of the presentation of the original budget as to what was the expenditure that was to be incurred.

It is only on account of this that I rise to-day and I will certainly take a little more time in bringing to your notice what a gross ignorance has been shown by the Department which framed this budget. It is all the more reprehensible that the hon. the States Minister, the hon. the Home Minister comes from the district in which this Central Reserve Police is posted. It is just like the saying in Hindi: *Dia tale andhera.* He himself did not know He did not care to find out what the Central Armed Police force was and when it was changed into the Central Reserve Police force. Therefore I say that he ought to have looked into it and found out how the administration of the Central Reserve Police was going on.

In the Central Reserve Police you will be surprised to find that only people from particular Provinces are admitted. It is a Reserve Police for the whole of India. But no man from Travancore, no man from Mysore, no man from Madras, Tamilnad or Telugu, no Bengali or Gujerati is admitted into it. It is a close preserve of a particular Province, and the recruitment goes on in Jullundur, Ludhiana, Delhi and these places. Nobody knows about the method of recruitment that is followed. and the officers are enjoying. What are they enjoying? I had a very recent occasion of bringing it to the notice of the States Minister that a building worth Rs. 25 lakhs built in a palatial manner is used for the purpose of housing two married officers. It is known as a Central Reserve Police mess. And for two married officers, or four unmarried officers the whole building worth Rs. 25 lakhs is being used, and money is contributed by the Government to carry on this sort of thing. It is this sort of thing which pinches us. I may further bring it to the notice of the House that there is a military treasury chest there which no *baniya* worth his salt will tolerate. For 88 years it is in existence in that town. There is a very competent treasury cashier there who does his work most honestly and upto this day, *i.e.* 1952 this man was disburing the pay of the Central Reserve Police, taking all the monies and paying all the necessary monies that the Central Government asked him to pay off. Yet, what has happened now? The Central Reserve Police provides him with guards and there is a Central Reserve Police officer who enjoys the pay of a treasury officer, but he is not allowed to do any work even for himself. If the Central Reserve Police officers have to draw their salary they have to go a distance of two miles, make their own bills and get their salary from a sub-treasury; and this treasury which was most efficiently doing its work is not allowed to do the work which it was doing so far.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

These are very small matters; you may think, these can be brushed aside. But what I say is this, that even on a pie of our expenditure we should not remain in ignorance, and I say that very strong action must be taken against those who kept us in the dark about the existence of a Central Reserve Police, and who never wanted us to know what was the Central Reserve Police. And this ignorance was colossal when it came from those people who knew so much about it and yet did not take any step whatsoever to suggest to us where the Central Armed Police was and they did not know when the name was changed from Central Armed Police to Central Reserve Police.

May I repeat to you that one great man of this country realized this? When this change took place—this Force was known as the Crown Representative's Police, and when it was changed into Central Armed Police, the then Home Minister Sardar Patel realized, and immediately realized, the calculated man that he was, that merely by changing C.R.P. into C.A.P. it would cost thousands of rupees. Since August 1947 this change took place, and he realized it and went back to this C.R.P., that is the Central Reserve Police, so that the letters C.R.P. on all the seals and everything could remain intact and no extra money might be spent as a result of the change. It was such a Minister who was capable of looking even into this small affair. Yet we see today that this term Central Armed Police has continued to be used till 1952 and for the first time in the Supplementary Demands we are confronted with this Central Reserve Police. The hon. the Home Minister gets it now from somewhere: probably he has realized it; he is a great man; he travels a good deal; he goes to Neemuch and finds there is nothing like C. A. P. but there is something like C. R. P. We must now congratulate him. He has been able to unearth this C. R. P. from somewhere and change this C. A. P. overnight.

May I also say that if there was any ignorance about its name, there is so much ignorance about its working. I narrated to you one instance. You will find so many of them that at the cost of the exchequer those officers of the Central Reserve Police are enjoying everything that is worth enjoying—free water, free bungalow, free furniture being manufactured by carpenters who are employed in the Central Reserve Police, free messengers, everything. This simply shows that nobody cares to know where is C. A. P. and where is C. R. P.

I therefore say that a change has come over in respect of this demand which is being granted. I will tell you some of the things about this which you will be surprised to learn. When the British *raj* was there, when the English officers were there, ordinary promotions were granted even to those people who were in the lowest rung of the ladder; they used to rise and slowly and slowly become Company Commanders.

I am sorry, Sir. You were kind enough to allow me a little time over this. This C.R.P. was not at all an expenditure in the original budget and therefore I may take a little time.

Dr. Katju: On a point of order, Sir 'My hon. friend has made very grave charges against the officers and the clock will strike the hour soon. What all he has said is absolutely out of order because the whole of the demand relates to four or five items and he has said so many things. I should have at least five minutes to say something in defence of those officers, because all that he has said is absolutely unfounded.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am thankful to my hon. friend the Home Minister.

Dr. Katju: Because I was there six weeks ago and I saw with my own eyes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You saw with you own eyes, and I was present with you when you saw with your own eyes. (*Interruption*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I may inform the hon. Minister that I live there and he does not live there.

Dr. Katju: I know.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He goes there as a Minister, he is pampered, taken round and shown round. I am not. I live as an ordinary citizen.

Dr. Katju: Hear, hear.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : I am very sorry, Mr. Deputy-Speaker; I never wanted to digress on this point. I was only narrating what was happening during the British *raj*. During the British Government days, a man in the lowest rank could rise to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, if not more, he could become a company commander in this force without knowing a word of English.

Dr. Katju: Not necessarily.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Today, what has happened? Those who were made Deputy-Superintendents of Police, and were even company commanders, with all their service and efficiency, have been put down only on the ground that they do not know English and knew only Hindi. Is this what we are going to do? Are we going to sit tight over here and say, we are progressing, we are making Hindi our national language. That is what I want to know. This must be looked into. I know that Dr. Katju, our hon. Minister is very efficient. If he wants to apply his mind to it, let him apply his mind to it. I do not hold any grudge against anybody, I hold no cudgels for anybody. At the same time, I feel ashamed when these things are brought to my notice, that those who were only Hindi knowing, the language of the community, could rise in the British days to higher offices are now being put down in days when we are clamouring that we shall make Hindi the national language. This is another complaint. Then, I will digress on the other question a little because both these matters are moved under the same head.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed sufficient time to the hon. Member.

Shri U. M. Trevedi: Just one minute, Sir, about the Railway police. I

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

would request the hon. Minister to look into the machinery of this Railway police and give it over to the districts in the same manner as we have got the district police looking after the Railway department in the other provinces, just as it is in Bombay and Madras. Why unnecessarily have a separate force in Ajmer for administering those people who are living in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan and then have a graded system of these officers who are simply ruining the careers of the poor urchins, the poor children of these poor refugees who have settled down in Ajmer: 200 children by paying a little money to the police, can and do travel without ticket and learn things ruinous to their careers. These things are not looked after. The police is callous to all these questions. When you are looking into the whole affair, I would request you to please look into this also.

Dr. Katju: Let me begin by saying that if there are any specific complaints which the hon. Member is aware of, I should be very happy to look into them. Because, he is a permanent resident and he must have known of this Central police from the time it was established. That particular part of the country has now become my constituency and also know something about it. Let me tell you this. The Neemuch police consists of 2000 people. Every single State in North India, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and other States, have come to look upon that police as great friends. Whenever there have been dacoities, whenever there have been gangs, these people have gone there......

An Hon. Member: Protecting angels.

Dr. Katju: ...and rendered first class assistance. They are well known for their efficiency, for their discipline. Wherever they have gone, in every State, they have won encomiums. It is not fair that my hon. friend should stand up here and speak from that sanctuary.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry the hon. Minister did not hear me. I never said one word against the force as such. That force I regard in high honour. I am not saying one word against them.

Dr. Katju: He regards the force with great honour; but he regards the officers with great contempt!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No; the machinery with that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Minister go on.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend has said about tailors, cashiers, and about officers, messes. I have seen the house which is mentioned there. There is a Judge's office. There are officers. They must maintain a certain dignity. There was a comittee of which he was a Member, he was invited to be a Member. I do not want to go into personalities. It is not fair that in this supplementary demand for grant all these things should be said. Please remember, the House has already sanctioned in the Budget 35 lakhs of rupees for this Central Reserve Police which my hon. friend wants to say is as if I have got it in my pocket and produce it like a conjuror. Thirty five lakhs are there. We have here four items and two lakhs are wanted because of travelling expenses, added salaries and allowances. He says nothing about that. He says, I am a child, I am a barrister, I did not know about this and therefore, I did not discover and so I did not say anything at the Budget time, but now I am making capital out of a 15 minutes tirade, absolutely unjustified, against the officers. There is no reply to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the damand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,63,000 in respect of Relations with States be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, cut motion No. 70, Demand No. 88.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will be as brief as possible

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow only five minutes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not going to take a long time because I know I will be called a child again. The whole difficulty is this. When it comes from this side, it is something trash; but if it comes from the other side, it is quite substantial. Unfortunately, the position is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know how this is in order?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You can verify it and see that it is in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It says, to discuss the attitude of the Kashmir Government......I am sorry I admitted this. I think it is wrong.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It was very kind of you to have admitted that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every slip or omission ought not to be taken advantage of.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is Demand No. 88: Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States. The cut motion relates to the attitude of the Kashmir Government regarding the acceptance of the provisions of Indian Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir citizens. How does this arise out of this?

Shri Nambiar: Expenditure under the Ministry of States: that is obvious.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We had certain promises made...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. There are a number of things made. How does it come under this?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is Miscellaneous expenditure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The rule is, if any expenditure has been incurred with respect to a particular item, anything can be referred to with respect to that item to that extent. This relates to doles to displaced families dispersed from the Nagrota Relief Camp at Jammu. How does the general principle of any acceptance of the Indian Constitution arise out of this? I rule it out of order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Before you rule it out, may I be permitted to say a few words? I do not want to speak on the motion, but I will make a submission whether it is admissible or not. This is a fresh loan which is being made to the Kashmir Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fresh loan?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is a fresh loan, on this understanding: Our Prime Minister made a certain statement after the Budget session last time that the Kashmir Government has agreed to certain proposals that have been made. This statement was made on the floor of the House. This has not yet been honoured by the Kashmir Government. Why should we continue to make a loan to that Government which does not want to honour that. If you will allow me, Sir, I will speak; otherwise, I will not speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even this morning, so far as the Constitution is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister has explained the position. It is not as if the grant of the loan was conditioned on the acceptance of the various items.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: But we should not give any loans to a person who does not want to honour the promises given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many things, which the Jammu and Kashmir Government has not, according to the hon. Member carried out. The grant of the loan is not subject to that condition. Therefore I have to rule that it is not in order.

Then there is another cut motion in the name of Mr. Sivamurthi Swami, to discuss the financial position of Hyderabad State and urgency of an immediate aid to complete her projects and to help the people in scarcity areas of the State. This also is not in order...

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I had tabled a cut motion to discuss the unsatisfactory policy of the Government in dealing with the Kashmir problem, which I meant includes the administration of the rehabilitation of the refugees, which is also unsatisfactory according to us. Therefore I very humbly submit that my cut motion would be in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This cut motion is to discuss the failure of Government of India to deal with the Kashmir problem in a satisfactory manner. As everybody knows, the moment the Kashmir problem is raised, it relates only to the Constitutional affair, and to the question whether it has acceded to India, and whether it has carried out the various suggestions that have been made and so on. It cannot be taken as embracing everything that goes on in Kashmir.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: It pertains to this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where is it said that it pertains to this. I do not think it arises. There are no more cut motions under this demand.

Shri S. S. More: On a point of order. We want some clarification regarding our rights. Supposing a cut motion is ruled out of order, can we not discuss the particular demand which is placed before the House and adversely criticise it? Can we do it, or is it necessary that in order to get a right of making a speech, on a particular subject, I should move a cut motion to that effect? Or without any cut motion, can I raise that issue and criticise it and point out certain defects?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To enable any hon. Member to speak on any demand, it is not necessary that he should table a cut motion. That is the first point which I would like to explain. He can oppose the demand, but in opposing the demand, he should confine himself to the three points which I have stated already. If it is a new service, certainly he can enter into the policy and say that this policy ought not to be accepted and that money ought not to be spent. But if it is an old service, then the question of policy ought not to be gone into. Then the only question that can be gone into is how far the excess grant for which the demand is made is permissible, what economies should be made etc. Subject to these things, the demands can be opposed and a discussion in that behalf can be entered into.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I may be allowed to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would remind the hon. Member that he cannot oppose the demand on any of the matters which he has raised in his cut motion that he has tabled. He must confine himself only to the points which I have set out already.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I submit to you that I am going to oppose the demand on the ground that a government which has promised us that it will...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already ruled that it is not in order. The hon. Member need not take any clue from the discussion and again try to speak on the same thing. I am going to apply guillotine at 5-40 P.M.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that there are many other items cannot the time be extended a little further?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to do it. If I do, there is no end to all this. The request was made for extension till 5-40 P.M. and I have agreed to it. There will be no more extension.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand No. 95

Shri Nambiar: There are two cut motions standing in my name, to discuss the failure of the Government to effectively implement the Housing Programme and to effectively implement programme due to retrenchment of large number of workers temporary and works charges and due to handing over the work more and more to contractors. The implmentation of the housing policy is being hampered due to the fact of retrenchment and due to the fact that works charge men are not being confirmed, and are not given the usual pay and allowances though there is a claim made that they are going to be paid allowances etc. according to the new pay scales. I find from the reports and statements made on the floor of the House earlier, that there are already 10,000 workers so far retrenched in this department, and every day men are being retrenched. Instead of pushing through the work, they are handing it over to contractors, and we know that the contractors are sucking the blood of the taxpayer. In the circumstances, we cannot allow this thing to continue. Therefore this policy of handing it over to the contractors, and retrenching the staff or keeping these men as works charge men without giving them the facilities of employment and the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, and other things, should not be continued. Not only are these people not able to construct houses, but they live in such miserable conditions that they are not at all treated as human beings, though they built palaces for others. There can therefore be no justification for continuing this policy. I humbly submit,—and I hope that the hon. Minister will be kind enough and, of course, he used to be kind enough—that he should look into these matters and see that these works charge men will be treated as confirmed, and that all those who are temporary are confirmed and given the benefit of the Central Pay Commission allowances and scales to which they are entitled to as per the rules, and also provided reasonable housing accommodation.

There is very little time before me, and I would conclude with the hope that the hon. Minister will come out with a statement that will satisfy me and others.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I do not know how this arises out of the supplementary demand for grant, which is confined only to a small matter. Anyhow, as this is the only point raised, I might perhaps as well take notice of it here and reply to it.

So far as the allegation of non-implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission is concerned, I might straightaway say that this allegation is entirely incorrect. The recommendations of the Pay Commission with regard to this staff as also any other staff have been fully implemented by the Central Public Works Department, and I do not know what particular case is in the mind of the hon. Member; if he passes on to me any particular case where there has not been any implementation, then I am prepared to look into it.

Then the hon. Member raised the general question that the institution of contractors should be abolished and that everything should be undertaken by the Government agency itself. That, I submit, is a proposition which in our present state of development and resources, is not a very feasible proposition. We have not got such huge staff that we can supervise all the constructions departmentally; so to a certain extent we have to look to the organisation of contractors. There are honest contractors, and there are dishonest contractors, and to condemn all of them wholesale is neither fair to the contractors not to any one else. I do not hold any brief on their behalf. If there are any specific allegations against any particular contractor, I am prepared to look into that. But to suggest that the institution of contractors as such should be abolished lock, stock and barrel, and that we should undertake all constructions departmentally is a proposition, which, under the present circumstances, it is not easy to comply with.

Then the usual slogan is raised that those who build houses are not permitted to live in them. I do not know whether any reply is called to that. If I may say so, we have undertaken the Industrial Housing Scheme and that covers the entire body of industrial labourer and it is hoped that by the implementation of that scheme, the housing situation for the poorer classes, particularly, the industrial labouring classes, will be eased to a considerable extent and I do not know what particular point is in the mind of the hon. Member who has raised these objections. Now, Sir, it is time that I should finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000 in respect of Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000 in respect of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. S. More: What happens to the cut motions, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All of them lapse. The question is:

"That the separate sums not exceeding the sums shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 95, 100, 101, 118 and 132."

The motion was adopted.

[*As directed by the Deputy-Speaker the motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.*—Ed. P.P.]

DEMAND No. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 100—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 47,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'.

DEMAND No. 132—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Tyagi: I introduce the Bill. Also, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration".

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): I had this morning raised a point as to the necessity and importance of a discussion on the Appropriation Bill on this occasion also as on the last occasion in the last session of Parliament. Sir, in this connection, I am fortified by two rulings given from the Chair referred to in paragraph 2 of page 32 of the Decisions from the Chair,—I do not wish to quote from these, and also a ruling given on the 4th July this year. I feel very strongly that it is of vital procedural importance to this House, and I dare say you will ask me whether any points of importance are still left out as a result of the disposal of the demands for grants. I have worked here an analysis. For example, demands for grants 49 and 118 involve five crores and ninety two lakhs of rupees out of a total of ten crores. They are the demands relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and of the capital programme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. They have not been discussed.

I do hope that you will see your way to allot a suitable time for the discussion of these and one or two other questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under Article 114 you never discuss the scheme of both the demands for payments which the House has granted and the Appropriation Bill. The Appropriation Bill is supposed to be a mere consequence of the passing of the demands for grants. Now, if some latitude is given under the rulings, I would say the scope is very narrow. I am prepared to sit. Now, hon. Members will note that the whole of tomorrow is allotted for the discussion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Report. On the 15th, 16th and the 17th, there will be the discussion on Planning. Hon. Members have been saying that these three days even are not enough. Under these circumstances, there does not appear to be sufficient time to be allotted. We can sit some time here today.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: My submission is simple. If the Government is unable to plan out the budget or the business before the House I am sure you will not ask me to hold myself responsible. In the ruling of 1950, it is said that there are four stages where discussion is permitted as regards the budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants to speak, he may speak now.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am asking for a ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member proceeds, I can tell.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I said that the Appropriation Bill should be discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be discussed; let him say what he has to say.

Shri Tyagi: Do you propose a Select Committee for this?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: No, no, Sir. I do not want to be so ridiculous as that.

Shri Tyagi: Then does my hon. friend say that it must be printed and circulated?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I do not want that he should be light-hearted.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, circulation means, according to the constitutional term, that it must be published in the Press and the opinion of the people invited.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I have your permission, Sir, to read an extract from the ruling? Here is the ruling on the Appropriation Bill. The Speaker in 1950 said as follows:—

> "The discussion can cover any matter of public importance or of administrative policy implied in the grants and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund in so far as the same is permitted under the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure, questions of efficiency, effecting economy, improvement in administration, scrutiny and maintenance of proper accounts, re-appropriation etc."

In fact the scope of discussion in the Appropriation Bill as laid down by the Speaker is extremely clear and important. I do not see any reason why my hon. friend, Mr. Tyagi should feel it unnecessary. When I said circulation, I meant to the Members of the House so that a discussion can take place on it. It is not for the Select Committee, it is not eliciting public opinion by broadcasting to the country, and the governments of the various States.

Shir Tyagi: I have not deliberately misunderstood my friend. He said, 'circulation'. I was alarmed because in the Parliamentary parlance, 'circulation' always means publication of the Bill for public opinion.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is Queen's English you have now learnt. I spoke King's English.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The matter may be left there. There is no such difficulty here. What I have found is that this ruling is general. I suppose copies of the Appropriation Bill are with the hon. Members.

Several Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Shri Tyagi: I beg to submit that Bills are given to Members, or 'circulated' as my hon. friend says. Notice is given where Members are required to study them and if there are any new matters which they think of, they table amendments. Now, as regards the Appropriation Bill, there is nothing new in it. All that it contains is what has been discussed and adopted by the House, not only in principle but in fact every item has been passed by the House and has been voted by the House just now after discussion. Therefore, considering that that is the only content of the Bill, the practice has not been to send this Bill to Members in ad-

[Shri Tyagi]

vance. It is only a technical matter. It is just moved and is immediately taken into consideration. That has been the practice with regard to Appropriation Bills.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Mr. Tyagi has just now tried to impress upon us that it is more a technical matter than anything else, but we on this side do not view it in that aspect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should we spend more time over this discussion? I will permit discussion. Whichever hon. Member wants to speak can speak. This Bill contains just two clauses and hon. Members, if they want copies, will be supplied copies here, or they may get them in the lobby. This Bill is merely an incorporation of the Demands that have been passed. If hon. Members have any new points to make, and if they do not do anything else except relate to the supplementary demands specifically, I will allow them to speak. Let us sit for some time more and see that this Bill is finished. It must be disposed of today.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): I am speaking now, Sir. On Demand No. 23, I sought to move a cut motion but unfortunately it was ruled out. That cut motion stated that those who wanted to go to China on a particular mission for a particular purpose were not given passports. When the cultural mission went... (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is that relevant

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik—Central): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member said that the cut motion was disallowed and he wants to discuss the same thing. Will it be relevant?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

Shri G. H. Deshpande: Can he discuss a thing which has been disallowed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever is not relevant to the Demands during the discussion on the Demands for Grants will not arise in connection with the Appropriation Bill also.

Shri Nambiar: But the particular point is......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know the point. The hon. Member has already stated it and I have not forgotten what he has stated. On this question of passport and other things, I rule that merely because a delegation goes, he cannot discuss it here. Various other things can be referred to. The railway journey can be discussed. You may say that the first-class travel up to the air port is not convenient and proper. But the fact that somebody was given a passport, and somebody else was not given a passport does not arise here. This relates only to a delegation. You could say that the delegation could have produced better effect or that better care should have been taken in selecting the delegation and so on. But you cannot try to discuss why they did not select a particular somebody. There are so many other things which can be relevantly discussed, but, for the hon. Member to pursue the line which I have already ruled out is not in order.

Shri Nambiar: But an assurance can be given about the future that the matter will be considered in the light of these things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, not on that point. On any other point an assurance can be demanded.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): I oppose this Bill on the ground that Demand No. 132 was not properly dealt with. I had given a cut motion but it was guillotined. So, I beg to oppose this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will she kindly resume her seat and hear me? The guillotine is intended for the purpose of disposing of matters which are outstanding at the end of the day up to a particular time that is prescribed. Hon. Members may not be able to adjust their cut motions according to that time and it is possible that one or two such motions may not be reached and may be left out. The Appropriation Bill is not a censure motion for the hon. Member to say "I oppose the Appropriation Bill". Her opposition may be kept in mind but this is not such an occasion. I am giving an opportunity to speak on the Bill because hon. Members wanted it. Her cut motion was perhaps left out for want of time and perhaps the guillotine had to be applied.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: All that I want to say is that this Government is thoroughly incompetent to carry on the administration and therefore I oppose this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission relevant to the discussion on the Appropriation Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I have already made a reference to Demands Nos. 49 and 118 involving a total expenditure of Rs. 5 crores and 92 lakhs. I am not satisfied with the foot notes which have been supplied. I do expect the concerned Ministers to enlighten us as to the need for these additional Rs. 6 crores approximately inside of six months and the justification therefor. I believe you would give some guidance to this House as to whether, when such vast amounts of additional money are demanded from this House, the Ministers concerned should not enlighten this House as to the manner in which that money is to be spent. As I said, the foot notes are there, but they are of very limited enlightenment value. That is the reason why I raised this discussion on the Appropriation Bill. I find that the concerned Ministers are not here in this House to answer this point.

Shri Tyagi: After the House has justified the amounts by its vote, I do not see how the question can arise now. At this stage the only advice that I was expecting from the other side was just in regard to the manner in which I could effect further economies or bring about savings. These demands have been voted and I expected that the other side might suggest how I might effectively use them. If there were some constructive suggestions, I could see that there would be some use in having a discussion now. To criticise the grants which have already been voted by the House, I think, would not be quite fair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In this matter, the Appropriation Bill with certain limitations, can be discussed. Though it is an Appropriation Bill relating to supplementary demands, to the extent that certain things arise and they may be of public importance,—the House must have an opportunity to discuss it, according to the ruling of the Speaker which has been read out. Therefore, for future guidance I would suggest that whenever this motion is sought to be made in regard to the Appropriation Bill, *i.e.* when both the motions for introduction and consideration are made on one and the same day, care will have to be taken to see that copies of the Bill are given in advance of introduction to the hon. Members.

Shri Tyagi: I bow to your ruling, but it would be very difficult for me to do so, because......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not worry himself. It is for the office.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. I am putting the difficulty before you. I cannot know the mind of the House in advance. If the House chooses to amend some of the supplementary or Budget demands, it will not be possible for me to know the mind of the House in advance. I can only move this Bill when the demands have been accepted by the House, because I can only demand that much amount which has been accepted by the House. I cannot in advance give any Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriations of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Tyagi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Saturday the 13th December 1952.